The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8129.—VOL. XLIX. TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTICE
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

The price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after this date, will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

Herald Office, Sydney, 1st April.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st June, at her residence, Undercliff, Manly, Mrs. George Smith, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at Goulburn, Mrs. John Longfield, of a son.

On Tuesday, 21st instant, at her residence, George-street, Redfern, Mrs. Samuel Berton, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Monteforos, Wellington, Mrs. H. J. Lambert, of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at Jamberoo, the wife of Mr. John Goddard, senr., constable, of a daughter.

On the 27th instant, at her residence, Brougham-street, Mrs. Bossley Burtchin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd June, by special license, at the Centenary Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, Sydney, by the Rev. B. Chapman, Mr. R. G. Macgregor, to Miss Annie Eckford, both of Parramatta.

On the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Henry Bodman, to Emma, youngest daughter of John Clayton, Esq., of London. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 19th instant, at Woodstock, Ulladulla, Susan Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. W. Ewin, aged 5 years and 3 months.

On the 22nd instant, at Woodstock, Ulladulla, Cecilia Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. W. W. Ewin, aged 3 years and 9 months.

On the 25th instant, of scarlatina, at his parent's residence, 304, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Henry, the beloved son of William and Margaret Pimm, aged 10 years.

On the 26th instant, at the residence of his parents, Chippendale, Francis Joseph Stack, aged 22 years.

On the 26th instant, at Ashfield, John, infant son of Mr. P. P. Reeves, aged 16 days.

On the 26th instant, at Sydney House, 728, George-street, Edith Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. T. H. Drake, aged 3 years and 8 months.

On the 26th instant, at his late residence, Waverley, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Daniel Walsh, brother of the late Patrick Walsh, of Waverley, aged 50 years.

On the 27th instant, at her residence, Dowling-street, Paddington, Thyrza, relict of the late Mr. George Brereton, aged 64 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

On the 27th instant, at Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, Anne, the beloved child of Mr. R. S. Usher, aged one year and 11 months.

On the 27th instant, at the residence of her parents, Double Bay, Jane, the youngest and beloved daughter of Thomas and Ellen Ridley, aged 10 years.

On the 27th instant, at his son's residence, No. 2, Druitt-street, near Clarence-street, Mr. David Anderson, an old and much respected colonist, aged 74 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BOMBAY, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, G. C. BURNE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 22nd July, 1864, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd June, 1864.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—

For AUCKLAND (AUCKLAND) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 9th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO, (OTAGO) 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.

*** A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.

A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 28th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 11th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU the 24th of each month.

A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 3rd, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 20th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 29th of each month.

Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—The CITY OF MELBOURNE, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

Fares:—
Saloon £5 10
Steerage £2 10

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4.
No cargo received after 3 p.m. Fares—saloon, £5 10s.; steerage, £2 10s.
To RICHMOND RIVER.—COONAMBARA, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 4.
TO BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH (for light freight only), THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4. No cargo received after 3 p.m.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
Will receive cargo Wednesday morning.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 4.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per DIAMANTINA.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4. Will receive cargo Thursday morning.
To ROCKHAMPTON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4. Will receive cargo Thursday morning.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4. Will receive cargo Thursday morning.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—CLARENCE, 5th July.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—WILLIAMS, THIS DAY.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 29th instant.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.'S STEAM to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Notice of departures of the Company's steamships to and from the Clarence River during the month of July:—

From Sydney.	From Grafton.
5th July	5th July
11th ditto	9th ditto
15th ditto	15th ditto
20th ditto	20th ditto
25th ditto	25th ditto
29th ditto	30th ditto.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11
SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
EDEN.—HUNTER, on 5th July.
WOGONGA.—Steamer, on 7th July.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE WHARF DIRECT.—The powerful and fast steamship YOUYANGS, 800 tons burthen, W. H. SMITH, commander, is now placed in the Melbourne trade, and will run regularly every fortnight. Cargo will be landed on the wharf at Melbourne without transhipment. As a large portion of her cargo is so engaged she will be dispatched from Botts' Wharf in a few days.

Her accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers is unsurpassed by any in the trade.

Rates:—Cabin passage ..... £4 10s.
Steerage ditto ..... 2 5s.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

N.B.—No wharfage charged on goods shipped by this vessel.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, for the BELLINGER.—Sails TO-DAY, at noon, from Booth's Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail on WEDNESDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to Pelican Tree and Lismore, JANET DIXON, four days after arrival. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—WOODPECKER sails first fair wind. Freight, apply Roddam and Leslie's Wharf

HANNAH, for PORT MACQUARIE and Hastings River. For freight or passage, Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT DENISON, with dispatch, taking cargo for BRISBANE or ROCKHAMPTON, if sufficient inducement offer.

The fine new Al schooner RESTLESS, 250 tons, PHILLIPS, master, is now on the berth, and ready to receive cargo.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper schooner FRIENDS, COOK, master. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments and send in Bills of Lading for signature as she will clear on WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR MELBOURNE Wharf.—The clipper barque HARRIET ARMITAGE sails on THURSDAY. Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The fine clipper schooner SARAH PILE, Captain SMITH, now loading at the east side of Circular Quay, and will clear TO-MORROW. Shippers will please to complete shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by noon, THIS DAY.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The clipper barque LILLEY, Captain M'LEAN, being under charter, will sail on or about SATURDAY next. Has room for a few tons, if engaged at once.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The fine new clipper schooner ECLIPSE, Captain HUNTER, is now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST SHIP for AUCKLAND.—The Al favourite regular trader DAY DAWN, PHILIP JONES, commander, is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, and at the request of shippers, will be detained till WEDNESDAY next. First-class accommodation for passengers.

For freight, &c., apply on board; to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street

NOVELTY, for AUCKLAND.—At the urgent request of shippers this favourite regular trader is detained until THIS DAY, when she will positively clear at the Customs; has room for a few tons of freight, for which or passage, having unrivalled accommodation,

Apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To follow the Novelty.—The Al clipper barque KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and meet with her usual dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—Only Vessel.—The splendid clipper MANUKAU, 500 tons.

For passage or light freight apply to Captain KENNETT, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FOR PORT NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY.—The barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For light freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—Shippers per THANE OF FIFE, D. HUGHES, master, are requested to complete their shipments, pass ENTRIES, and send bills of lading for signature, as the vessel will positively clear at the Customs THURSDAY.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. W. HINSCH, York-street.

FIRST VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper brig ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDWARD HILL, commander, will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Passengers are requested to pay their balances of passage money, or their deposits will be forfeited, and the births re-let.

For passage only apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—Under engagement to sail positively on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 10 a.m., the clipper barque FANNY SMAIL, 580 tons, W. FIRTH, commander. This vessel has all her cabins engaged, and only has room for a few steerage passengers. Early application is necessary, to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 362, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 clipper barque AUSTRALIND, 800 tons, BARRACK, commander, will be dispatched in a few days.

Has very superior accommodation for passengers. For rates, &c., apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

TO CHINESE PASSENGERS, for HONGKONG.—The Al ship LADY BOWEN, 892 tons register, W. LIVINGSTON, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will be dispatched for the above port on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

For light freight or passage, having lofty and spacious 'tween decks, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR HONGKONG.—The Al clipper brig AURORA, C. F. LESSING, commander, is under charter to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July.

For light freight or passage apply on board, at Cuthbert's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite Al passenger ship JASON, 877 tons, G. STUART, commander, will leave about 5th AUGUST for the London November wool sales. For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON, with immediate dispatch.—The splendid Al clipper ship EDITH BYRNE, 744 tons, GEORGE WHITEWAY, master, is prepared to receive dead weight at once, at Towns' Wharf, or wool at Marsden's shed. As nearly all her cargo is ready, dispatch may be relied on.

Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the barque ARMISTICE, Al at Lloyds, 353 tons register, carries 500 tons dead weight, is built of teak, well found in every way, and altogether a thorough owner's vessel.

For further particulars apply to JOHN B. MANNING, Custom House Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON direct.—The Al Aberdeen clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, 968 tons register, JOHN DUTHIE PHILLIPS, commander, having just completed her outward passage in 79 days, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged and down will have immediate dispatch. Has excellent cabin accommodation, for which early application is necessary on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' (of Blackwall Yard, London) LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 2nd JULY, the splendid Al clipper ship SUFFOLK, 1100 tons, W. H. MERRYMAN, commander, has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

Rates from Melbourne.
First Cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second Cabin ..... £30.
Third Cabin ..... £18 to £20.
Steerage (open berths) ..... £16.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., agents, Bridge-street.

SHIP BERRIE MONARCH, from LIVERPOOL, will discharge at the Circular Quay.—Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES without delay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at the risk and expense of whom it may concern. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.

Captain UREN will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written order.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE to the Consignees of 87 cases Galvanized Iron, ex YOUYANGS, from Melbourne, shipped by Woodville, Jarrett, and Co., and consigned to order.—Unless entries are passed by NOON, THIS DAY, they will be stored at his risk and expense.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP WILLIAM DUTHIE, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay, and are informed that all goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where orders of delivery may be obtained.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, the Al schooner AGNES, carries 150 tons. JAMES MALCOLM.

SHIP JASON, from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed.

Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained, before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

COASTERS.—Wanted, small Vessels, to load Coal at BELLAMBI.
JOHN B. MANNING, Custom House Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS to load Coal from Sydney or Newcastle for Auckland and Wellington. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, the Al schooner, MARY and ROSE, carries 150 tons. Apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM.

TWO OWNERS OF FAT SHEEP, &c.—For FREIGHT or CHARTER, the ss. CORIO, just arrived from New Zealand, where she has been employed in the stock trade. The CORIO has her fittings all ready for 1000 sheep, and can proceed to sea at the shortest notice. The average loss of sheep in the CORIO, whilst on the coast of New Zealand, was one sheep per trip.

Apply to JOHN B. MANNING, Custom House Chambers.

CAPTAIN FLETCHER, of the Edward Hincken, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew whilst in this port.

FOR SALE, the clipper schooner HERCULES, carries 260 tons dead weight, has discharged several cargoes of breadstuffs in splendid condition, is a fast sailer, shifts without ballast, remarkably well found, and in every respect qualified for the intercolonial trade. For particulars apply to the owner, Captain ROBERTSON, 7, Windmill-street; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR SALE.—The splendid clipper-built schooner NEVA, 90 tons register. This really beautiful vessel was built of oak, at St. Petersburg, regardless of expense. She is copper-fastened, and bolted throughout with pure copper, and carries 130 tons dead weight. For the intercolonial, or South Sea Island trade, she is admirably adapted, being very weatherly, and for speed not to be surpassed by any vessel in the harbour of Port Jackson.

For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

BRIG YARROW, for private SALE, 228 tons register, 400 tons burthen, now alongside Cuthbert's Wharf. For particulars, apply to Messrs. L. E. THRELKELD and CO., 362, George-street, Sydney.

IN AID OF THE SUFFRERS BY THE LATE FLOODS.—A special service will (D.V.) be held in the Sydney SYNAGOGUE, York-street, on SUNDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 o'clock p.m., on which occasion a sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. B. DAVIS, and a collection made in aid of the sufferers by the late floods.

A. de LISSA, secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH of the IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, Sir John Young Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo. P. J. GROGAN, hon. sec.

SAINT ANDREW Scotch Royal Arch Chapter Mark Lodge, TO-NIGHT, at 7, Freemasons' Hall.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—The Quarterly General MEETING (according to the new rules) of the Members of the above club, for ballot, &c., &c., will be held at Tattersall's, at 2.30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 5th.

BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Sec.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Council.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be held at their offices, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, of declaring a dividend, of electing three Directors in the room of Charles Kemp and Michael Metcalfe, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and John Donald M'Lean, Esq., resigned; of electing Auditors in the room of G. O. Allan and Henry Brown, Esqrs., the former gentleman only eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the office of Director must give notice to the Board of such being their intention ten days previous to the day of election.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

Company's Offices, Sydney, 27th June.

THE CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the first half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this Bank will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 12th July proximo, at noon precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Directors for the period ending 30th June instant, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

Sydney, 27th June.

PENRITH FLOOD RELIEF MEETING.—A Public MEETING of the inhabitants of the District of Penrith will be held at the Court House, Penrith, at half-past 11 o'clock, a.m., on FRIDAY, 1st July next, for the purpose of devising some means of alleviating the Distress occasioned by the recent calamitous Floods.

RICHARD BROOKS.

Court House, Penrith, 27th June, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—The proprietors are informed that the last CALL of £3 per share on the new shares is payable at the Bank, in Sydney, on or before the 30th instant.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

25th June, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—CANDIDATES for the Directory are required to give notice to the Secretary before noon of THURSDAY, 30th June instant, as the election will take place on THURSDAY, 7th July, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Company, 13, Queen's-place.

By order of the Provisional Committee.

R. RONALD, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.—Rags, Bagging, Rope, Sailcloth, &c., dry and clean, purchased at the Stores, 13, Queen's-place, and at the Depot, Parramatta-street, opposite Fennell's Mills.

R. RONALD, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.—A considerable number of new Shares having been applied for since the allotment on 1st instant, Allottees are required to pay the deposit into the City Bank without delay.

R. RONALD, Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of ELIZABETH PEARCE, she will relieve the anxiety of her brother WILLIAM PEARCE, by writing to him at Mr. John Redfords, Warren, Macquarie River, via Dubbo.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS RIDLEY (licensed victualler), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late beloved daughter JANE, to move from his residence, corner of Edgecliff and South Head Roads, Double Bay, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JOHN HILL and CO., undertakers, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. THERESA BRERETON (relict of the late Mr. George Brereton,) are invited to attend her Funeral, to move from St. Mary's Cathedral, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 69, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late DANIEL WALSH are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS AFTERNOON, 28th June. The procession to move from his late residence, Waverley, near Charing Cross Hotel, at half-past two o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. DAVID ANDERSON are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, the procession to move from his son's residence, No. 2 Druitt-street, near Clarence-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Under the management of Mr. Charles Dillon.

Farewell Engagement of
MR. and MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

MOST POSITIVELY FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY!

THIS EVENING (Tuesday), June 28th,
KING LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.
Louis the XIth—Mr. C. Kean Martha—Mrs. C. Kean
Concluding with the amusing farce of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Shakspeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock—Mr. C. Kean. Portia—Mrs. C. Kean.
Box Office open daily, from 12 till 3.
N.B.—After Wednesday evening the curtain will rise as usual at half-past 7 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES KEAN in his great impersonation of LOUIS THE ELEVENTH, THIS EVENING, Tuesday.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES KEAN, by special desire, will give
TWO ENTERTAINMENTS,
Consisting of
READINGS and RECITATIONS from Shakespeare and other poets, at the
MASONIC HALL,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, July 5th and 6th.
Reserved seats, 6s.; body of the hall, 5s.; gallery, 2s. 6d.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained, and seats secured, at Wilkie, Elvy, and Co.'s, George-street.
Mr. and Mrs. Kean will sail from the Australian colonies on Thursday morning, for California.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Manager, Mr. JOHN BRYAN.
In consequence of the great Success,
THE LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS
will stay for twelve nights and give their refined and marvellous entertainment.
TO-NIGHT.
THE LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS,
CHARLES STEWART,
Mr. BANKS, and
Miss HARRIET GORDON,
(Pupil of Benedick) from the Hanover-square Rooms.
Places can be secured at J. H. Anderson's, George-street. Reserved seats, 4s.; hall, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

ON WEDNESDAY, by express desire of many influential families, the LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS will give a MORNING PERFORMANCE.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 6th, the LANCASHIRE BELL RINGERS will give a GRAND PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, and the HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.—THIS EVENING, an entire change.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Immense Success of the Infant Jockeys, the race ending in a dead heat.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Donoster in miniature, or the pony races, by infant jockeys.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The clown on horseback, or the countryman's visit to the circus.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The dogs and monkeys will go through their wonderful performances.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Olympians and the highly trained ponies, Tiny and Boswing.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Swiss Covers—great sensation—feats of horsemanship.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Young Elliott, the gymnast (from the Alhambra), is engaged.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. DINO regrets exceedingly so many families were compelled to leave the Theatre on Saturday afternoon, in consequence of their not having secured seats, and requests they will make early application for next Saturday midday performance.

Children, half-price.
Box-office open from 11 to 3 daily.

A GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, in aid of the funds of the Freemasons' Orphan Society will take place at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 30th.

[*** The committee beg to announce with earnest acknowledgments, that all the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the programme—professional and amateur, vocal and instrumental artists, members of the Philharmonic and Orpheonist Societies, the German Glee Club and Volunteer Artillery Band, &c., &c.—have, in the kindest manner, tendered their valuable services on this occasion.]

Doors open at half-past 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Cloak Rooms with attendance for Ladies and Gentlemen will be provided only at the Clarence-street entrance.

*** All visitors are politely requested to appear in evening dress.

*** Members of the Craft will wear their Masonic clothing, under sanction of the R. W. Provincial Grand Master.

Tickets—3s. 6d. each, with programmes, may be had of L. Moss, Parrott Brothers, and Lewis, Hunter-street; Mader, Sandon, Elvy and Co., Clarke, Anderson, Sherriff and Downing, Hamilton, and Leigh, George-street; Johnsen and Co., and King, Pitt-street, and Kirschbaum, King-street; also, from the Honorary Secretaries, or any member of the Committee, and at the Masonic Hall.

J. A. MATHEWS, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. A. BIRD, }

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.
Additions are constantly being made to this large collection of Life-like Portraits.
The striking tableau representing the terrific conflict of GARDINER, with Troopers HOSIE and MIDDLETON, has been acknowledged to be one of the most effective groups of statuary ever exhibited.
The lower room contains models of many of the most prominent characters of the past and present age—among them may be mentioned Garibaldi, Napoleon III., the Royal Family, the Pope, President Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and many others.
Admission, One Shilling; Children, half-price.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

QUADRILLE PARTY at the Captain Cook Hotel, Bullanaming-street, Redfern. F. WHELAN.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK and SON give Private Lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen in all the NEW DANCES, at their Rooms, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North. Class days as usual. Private Families and Schools attended.

BALMAIN.—Mrs. F. YOUNG'S Second and last Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, Wednesday next.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George-street.—Examinations given daily by Mr. KELLEY. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 7 to 9 p.m. Written character and advice 10s. Phrenological Chart, just published, 6d.

SHERIDAN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—Members are particularly requested to attend the General MEETING, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock sharp. JOHN G. HORSEY, hon secretary.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed, one black sow PIG. Apply No. 559, George-street South.

£1 10s. REWARD.—Lost, on the 20th June, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN in Sussex-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets. Apply BRAY'S Portrait Rooms, 487, George-street.

WANTED TO SELL a good quiet MILCH COW, calved a week. Apply Mr. TUBMAN, 2, Cooper-street, Strawberry Hills.

PARRAMATTA.—Statement of 22nd instant corrupt-tions, and written without sanction. M. E.

THE FLOODS.—SUBSCRIPTIONS received at this Office for the distressed in the Flooded Districts:—Messrs. Flavelle, Brothers, and Co., £5; Dr. Muller, £2 2s.; Messrs. Freeman, Brothers, £5 5s.; Messrs. R. F. Ford and Co., £1 1s.; Dr. Thomas Charles, £2 2s; Mr. Wm. Moffitt, £20; J. and S. G., £1; Mr. Wm. Learmer, £2 2s.; A Friend, £5; Mr. M. H. Stephen, £6; Messrs. Chas. Artlett and Son, £1 1s.; J. M. J., £5; Mr. Shum, £1; Mr. William Nash (per the Inspector-General of Police), £100; Bradley and Newton, £5 5s.; T. C. B., 10s.; Mr. M. A. Worms, £5 5s.; Offering of the Congregation of Trinity Church, Sydney, £33 10s.; Mr. M. Charlton Charlton's Hotel, £4; Mrs M. Charlton, £2; Mr. R. Wynne, £2; Mr. Robert Johnson, £5; Mr. George Stenning, £1 1s.; L. W., 10s.; Rev. E. M. Saliniers, £1 1s.; Mr. Joseph Thompson, £5 5s.; Messrs. De Grunby and Leigh, £2; employes in the establishment of Messrs. De Grunby and Leigh, £1 10s.

HERALD Office, June 27th.

A PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, recently from England, gives LESSONS in private families and LECTURES at ladies' and gentlemen's academies. By preference he lectures at present on the following subjects:—Mathematics in all its branches; natural philosophy, with or without the application of mathematics; logic; English composition or rhetoric and belles lettres; elocution; French; Latin.

N.B.—He acts as tutor to select pupils, and reads with graduates, from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m., at his own residence.

Address HENRY H. THOMPSON 40, Palmer-street.

BRIGADE ORDER.—In accordance with Brigade Order of the 24th February last, the Volunteer Artillery and Rifles (Sydney and Suburban), will be brigaded and formed in the Outer Domain, at 3 30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 9th proximo.

The Adjutant's Parades for the ensuing month will be as follows:

Sydney Battalion—Hyde Park, the 18th, at 7 30 p.m.
South Sydney, Glebe, and Newtown Companies—University Paddocks, the 19th, at 7 30 p.m.
Balmain, St. Leonards, and A.S.N. Co.'s—at Pyrmont, the 20th, at 8 p.m.

By Command, THOMAS BAYNES, Lieutenant-Adjutant.

Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, 28th June, 1864.

A GOOD GROOM and COACHMAN is open to ENGAGEMENT; strictly sober. H. B., HERALD Office.

A SITUATION WANTED, as Cook and Laundress; small family; good references. M. L., HERALD Office.

AT GRAHAM'S, 116, King-street, a superior class of servants on HIRE for town and country.

A YOUTH wanted, as HOUSE BOY. Apply Clapham House, 278, George-street.

A YOUNG LADY experienced in the tuition of children is open to an ENGAGEMENT. She instructs in either the branches of English, French, music, and drawing. F. D., Mr. Mader, George-street.

A GOVERNESS, of much experience, desires a SITUATION; acquirements—music, French, and drawing; highest references given. Address FLORENCE, HERALD Office.

A S PORTER or GROOM.—A steady young Man wants a PLACE; he is a first-rate milker, can drive, &c., or in any capacity where his services would be of avail. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY, wishing to obtain a SIT

IMMIGRANTS per SANDRINGHAM.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned persons, for whom passages have been provided to this colony, in pursuance of deposits made in this office, under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, have arrived in the ship SANDRINGHAM, and that they will be prepared to join their friends—the SINGLE FEMALES from the Depot, Hyde Park, and the MARRIED PEOPLE and SINGLE MEN from on board the vessel as soon as released from quarantine, of which due notice will be given.

Name of Immigrant.	Name of Depositor.
Aldridge, Harriet	Mary A. Robertson
Baru, Honora	Margaret Barry
Barnes, George	Edward Stiles
Sarah	Ditto
Barry, Johanna	Robert C. Knaggs
Berry, Mary	Rev. James M'Girr
Betty, Robert	Robert Johnston
Blake, Margaret	John Blake
Breen, Thomas	William Murphy
Pat	Patrick Gallagher
Brian, John	Thomas Brummagem
Britton, Mary	Charles Masterman
Anne	Ditto
Brophey, Bridget	Bridget Roche
Brown, Mary	Margaret Sullivan
Brummagem, Ellen	Thomas Brummagem
Mary	Ditto
Burke, Margaret	Walter Burke
Michael	Ditto
Carbree, Rose	Henry M'Nalty
Carey, Ellen	Michael Kerins
Michael	Ditto
Casey, Catherine	Bridget Casey
Johanna	John Casey
Thomas	Bridget Casey
William	John Casey
Cavanagh, Mary	Daniel Quirk
Cavanagh, Jane	Ditto
Clarke, James	Margaret Carry
Clerken, Peter	Laurence Reilly
Cochlan, Bridget	Cornelius Scanlan
Cochran, John	Thomas Cochran
Cook, Martha	William Cooke
Coll, Mary	Susan Coll
Denis	Patrick Gallagher
Collins, Thomas	Timothy Donnelly
Conn, Michael	Isabella Teasdale
Ann	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
William	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Connolly, Pat	Catherine Maguire
Susan	Ditto
Susan	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Jane	Margaret M'Quade
Costigan, Rhody	Michael M'Elroy
Crawley, Mary	William Crawley
Cunningham, Margaret	James Madden
Curley, Eliza	Mary Curley
Curtin, Daniel	Thomas Brummagem
Dalton, Pat	Patrick Staunton
Daly, Mary	Catherine Stokes
Margaret	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
John	Frank M'Cormack
Davies, Joseph	Evan Morris
Davidson, Elizabeth	John F. Lane
Delaney, Maria	Patrick O'Doud
Dogan, Anne	Margaret Doogan
Dond, Mary	John H. Keys
Jane	Ditto
John	Ditto
Doran, Mary	Michael Lyons
Downes, John	Lewis T. Castle
Ann	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
Doyle, Mary	James Dahomy
Dunne, Margaret	James Madden
Eliza	Thomas Galbraith
Ediss, Mary	
Egan, Bridget	Lawrence Mungovan
Farrell, John	Edmund Farrell
Ferris, Bernard	Charles R. Ferris
Nancy	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
Finn, Catherine	Edward Finn
Fitzpatrick, Thomas	John M'Govern
Michael	Austin Fitzpatrick
Gallagher, Ellen	Mary Gallagher
Mary	Ditto
James	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Galligan, Matthew	James Galligan
John	Ditto
Garvey, Mary	Denis Cavanagh
Gibbons, Catherine	Patrick Gibbons
Gleeson, Honora	James Madden
Gledill, Jane	John Ledger
Harriet	Ditto
Rhoda	Ditto
Gourley, Alexr	Elizabeth J. Gourley
Mary	Ditto
John	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
Goodwin, Mary	Alice Goodwin
Grabham, Edward	Abraham Grabham
Joan	Ditto
Giddy, Catherine	James Madden
Graham, Ann	Joseph Graham
Barbara	Ditto
Gray, Thomas	Isabella Teasdale.
Hannah	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
George	Ditto
Jessie	John Gray
Janet	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Green, Honora	Andrew Greer
Griffin, John	Patrick White
Pat	Ditto
John	Ditto
Griffiths, Thomas	Evan Morris
Rachel	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Cecilia	Ditto
Gunnig, Pat	Patrick Fox
Hanlon, Lanty	Peter Molloy
Hardy, Margaret	John H. Wills
Harrington, Catherine	Thomas Madden
Judy	Ditto
James	Ditto
Hangler, Margaret	Andrew Green
Margaret	Michael Dillon
William	Ditto
Hayden, John	Michael Hayden
Heaney, Bridget	Martin Heaney
Heazlett, Alice	Edward Horigan
Samuel	David Moffitt
Hickey, Pat	Catherine Hickey
Hill, Serenah	John F. Laul
Serenah	Ditto
Henry S. R.	Ditto
Helen	Ditto
Hogan, Bridget	Bridget Hogan
Honora	Ditto
Horsfield, Samuel	Isaac Andrews
Hughes, Richard	Michael Kierindle
Hanley, Julia	Michael Harley
Mary	Ditto
Pat	Ditto
Jellis, Michael	James Johnston
Johnstone, James	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
John	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Ansel	Ditto
Letitia	John H. Keys
Robert	Mary Johnstone
Thomas	John H. Keys
Hugh	Edward Johnstone
Edward	Ditto
Kenley, Thomas	Timothy Mahoney
Kelcher, Catherine	Patrick Fox
Kelly, Bridget	James Madden
Kennedy, Michael	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Charles	Ditto
Mary	Patrick Kennedy
Timothy	Owen M'Grath
Philip	Patrick Kennedy
Kenny, Honor	Patrick Fox
Ellen	William Kenny
Keogh, John	Michael Keogh
Kilcher, Daniel	Patrick Fox
King, James	Jeremiah King
Kingston, Richard	Ann Peck
Harriett	Ditto
Kyne, Ellen	Catherine Kyne
Labor, Thomas	Catherine Doyle
Lane, Thomas	Bridget Tubberdy
Lawler, Pat	Laurence Mungovan
Lennane, Catherine	John Quirk
Leyden, Honorah	James Madden
Llewellyn, John	Evan Morris
Lilywhite, Emma	John Hayles
London, William	Hon. E. D. Thomson
Loughnan, John	John Robertson
Love, Mary	Isabella Morrow
Ann	Ditto
Lynch, Margaret	James Dahomy
M'Bride, Mary	Robert M'Bride
M'Convill, Neill	Francis Burns
M'Cormick Margaret	James Kennedy
M'Donald, Anne	Patrick M'Donald
Michael	James Madden
Margaret	James Dahomy
M'Faddon, Thomas	Charles M. Easterman
Mary A.	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
M'Grath, James	Dudley M'Grath
M'Farland, Thomas	Robert M'Hatten
Jane	Ditto
Susan	Ditto
M'Grath, Ellen	Dudley M Grath
Margaret	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Michael	Andrew Green
M'Guire, Susan	John M'Grath
John	Christopher H. Lenehan
Daniel	John M'Grath
M'Hugh, Francis	Patrick Melevy
M'Inery, Michael	Charles Halliday
Mary	Ditto
John	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
M'Intosh, Sarah	William Scholes
M'Kernan, Catherine	Patrick Fox
M'Loughlin, Mary	Mary Egan
M'Mahon, James	James Madden
Thomas	Patrick Maxwell
M'Mally, Bernard	Henry M'Nally
Mary	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Hugh	Ditto
Bernard	Ditto
Pat	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
M'Namara, Ursula	Thomas M'Namara
Bridget	James Madden
M'Neill, Margaret	Michael King
M'Quaid, Ellen	Margaret M Quaid
Maher, Michael	Michael Maher
Margaret	Ditto
Maher, Pat	Michael Maher
Michael	William M'Cormack
Middleby, Joseph	Robert Dunlop
Middleton, Thomas	John Black
Minehan, Catherine	Ann Winham
Molloy, Mary	Peter Molloy
Ann	Ditto
Maria	Ann Birmingham
Monoghan, Margaret	Mary Monoghan
Montgomery, Sarah	Eliza Montgomery
Morgan, Margaret	Christopher Baggot
Moroney, Thomas	James Dahoney
Sarah	Ditto
Morrissey, Pat	Ann Morrissey
Mulcahy, Michael	William Ryder
Murphy, John	Lawrence Reilly
Bridget	James Madden
Murray, Catherine	Thomas Murray
Neale, Mary	James Neale
Nealon, Michael	Michael Lillis
Neville, Thomas	Mary Shea
Newell, Martha	Andrew Navell
John	Ditto
James	Ditto
Nichols, Catherine	Thomas Nicholls
Elizabeth	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
James	Ditto
O'Brien, Ann	John M'Burney
Margaret	James Madden
Pat	John Toner
O'Brien, Michael	Patrick Fox
James	William Walker
O'Donnell, Owen	John O'Donnell
O'Meally, Peter	Ellen O'Meally
O'Neill or Neill, Cath.	Ann Neil
Pendergast, Margaret	James Madden
Phelan, Edward	Ellen Cahill
Picket, William	Thomas Brummagem
Porter, Ellen	John Anderson
Francis	Templeton Porter
Catherine	Ditto
Prosser, Eliza	Thomas Stevens
Eliza	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
William	Ditto
Purtell, Mary	Patrick Fox
Quinn, James	Rev. John Sheridan
Anna	Ditto
Anna	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Johanna	John Quinn
Margaret	Ditto
James	Ditto
Michael	Denis M'Grath
Rabbick, Richard	John Rabbick
Reid, Agnes	David Reid
Mary	Ditto
David	Ditto
Isabella	Ditto
Agnes	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
Reilly, Edward	Bernard Reilly
Anne	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Michael	Laurence Reilly
Rios, John	William Rios
Martha	Ditto
Richards, William	John Eve
Eliza	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
Samuel	Ditto
Ritchie, James	Robert Black
Robertson, Miss M. A. (mistress)	
Robinson, Sarah	Charles Gater
Rooke, Michael	Thomas Brummagem
Russell, James	John H. Keys
Rachel	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Ryan, Margaret	Mathew Ryan
Mary	James Dahoney
John	James Keating
Salmon, Benjamin	John L. Thomas
Rachel	Ditto
Anne	Ditto
Esther	Ditto
Sandy, William	Henry Bennett
Mary	Ditto
William	Ditto
Scott, George	William Scott
Margaret	Ditto
Shanahan, Bridget	Patrick Fox
Shapland, William	Richard Packer
Shegog, James	Robert Shegog
Short, Felix	Sarah Short
Teresa	Ditto
Slade, John	Henry Slade
Small, John	Michael Curry
Smith, John	Philip Smith
Phillip	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Spellman, John	Daniel Loftus
Stokes, Benjamin	Catherine Stokes
Sullivan, Timothy	Mary M'Carthy
Sweeney, John	Mary A. Sweeney
Thomas, George	William Galliford
Thompson, Robert	John M'Govern
Thunder, Stephen	Thomas Cullen
Tiernan, Peter	Catherine Tiernan
Tonks, Benjamin	Thomas Tonks
Trusbody, Sarah	Anna Trusbody
Watson, Thomas	David Watson
Wherry, James	William Coulter
Whitton, Andrew	Lewis Mahon
Wright, Samuel	William Wright.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 28th June, 1864.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—CARDS of Membership for the Year and Half-year, commencing JULY 1st, are now ready for issue. Persons wishing to become members can obtain them of the Secretary, at the Library of the Institution.

Subscription—Yearly, 20s.; half-yearly, 10s.

The advantages offered to members, comprise—

Admission to Reading-room, which is well supplied with British, French, German, American, and Colonial Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews, and contains a Library of Reference, consisting of Encyclopedias, Directories, files of HERALD and EMPIRE, from commencement, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, Parliamentary Papers, &c.

Use of Circulating Library of above 11,000 volumes, to which is added regular supplies of late publications, direct from London.

Admission to Lectures, various Classes in connection with the Institution, and to Chess and Draught Club, on payment of a small fee.

Further particulars can be obtained of the Secretary and Librarian, JOHN T. HOBBS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLOURED PORTRAITS.—The Messrs. BALDWIN, of No. 11, Hunter-street, most politely request a visit from their friends and the public to inspect their numerous and truly beautiful specimen of portraits, which are coloured with such exceeding excellence as to be quite equal to the most highly finished miniatures on ivory, and for which such large prices are obtained. They have no hesitation in stating that these portraits, for high finish, fine colouring, and artistic effect, are unequalled in the colony, and are by no means inferior to those produced in the mother country. They also take cartes de visite, vignette cartes de visite, and for brooches, lockets, &c., any of which may be coloured at various but reasonable charges.

It appears to be not generally known that they are carrying on the photographic business, they therefore take this opportunity of making it public. Any orders they may be honoured with will receive the strictest attention, and they pledge themselves to give every satisfaction.

NOTICE.—CHARLES BRITCHER, butcher, 161 and 163, Parramatta-street, begs to return his most sincere thanks for the large amount of patronage he has received for the last fourteen years, and begs to inform his customers and the public generally that on and after this date the business will be carried on by the undersigned under the name and style of DAVIS and CO.; also to assure those that may favour them with their orders, that the utmost attention shall, as heretofore, be paid to them.

GEORGE DAVIS,
CHARLES BRITCHER.

June 27th.

LEONARD GERAUD, sole French Confectioner, manufacturer of Liqueur Bonbons, and celebrated Cream Chocolate. All at reduced prices. 189, Little Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.

Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of insurer.

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE
Exchange Corner.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.

Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Capital, £500,000.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.

James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.

London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital £2,000,000.

SYDNEY AGENCY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Under this head, the returns issued by the Imperial Parliament fully prove the high character this Company has ever maintained with the British public; the INCREASE in payments of duty, without the aid of amalgamations and purchases, being considerably in excess of any other Provincial Office.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all the insurance companies in this colony, viz:—

First Class.—On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only, from 3s to 6s 6d per cent. per annum.

Second Class.—On buildings occupied for the storage of merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s 6d to 11s 6d per cent.

Third Class.—From 12s 6d to 25s per cent. Special risks will be taken at equitable rates.

SURVEYOR.—WILLIAM WEAVER, Esq., C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to two per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they had been current, and to this fact the attention of intending insurers is particularly invited.

Policies are issued and claims settled by the undersigned, in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—DR. O'BRIEN, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished, on application to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Capital, £500,000.

Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.

EDWARD FLOOD, Esq. | JOHN BINNY, Esq.
J. B. RUNDLE, Esq. | E. C. WEEKES, Esq.
M. ALEXANDER, Esq., M.L.A.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. DONALDSON, LAMBERT, and CO.

The Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)

Also,

VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Capital, £1,000,000.)

With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Bathurst Office.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, SEPTIMUS ALFRED STEPHEN, of number five, Lyons-terrace, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of clerkship to Montagu Consett Stephen, of Sydney aforesaid, attorney, solicitor, and proctor, intend to apply on the last day of the next ensuing term to be admitted an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Dated this fourth day of June, A.D. 1864.

SEPTIMUS A. STEPHEN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that I, REES RUTLAND JONES, of No. 251, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, Bachelor of Arts, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to James Norton, of No. 4, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, Esquire, solicitor, intend to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on the last day of the present Term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Supreme Court. Dated this twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1864.

REES RUTLAND JONES.

NOTICE TO SQUATTERS, GRAZIERS, BUTCHERS, and others.—I. K. CLEEVE, who for many years carried on the trade of carcase and family butcher, in Sydney, has, at the request of many of his old constituents, determined, with the assistance of his son, to commence business as AUCTIONEER for the sale of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP and other stock, STATIONS, &c.

Having also been for the last thirty years well known to the squatters and graziers as both buyer and seller of fat stock in the Sydney market, feels confident that he will be enabled to effect speedy sales at the highest ruling prices.

Bungarribbee Estate, so centrically situated for all cattle travelling on the Western and Northern Roads to the different sale yards, will be reserved for any stock sent to the undersigned for immediate sale. Sale Yards, Mr. J. Fullager's, Western Road.

I. K. CLEEVE and SON, Bungarribbee, Eastern Creek, Western Road, and Exchange corner, Sydney.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.—THOMAS DAWSON begs to inform the public generally, and his constituents in particular, that he has disposed of his Railway Auction Depot, and Hay Sales business, to Mr. F. P. MEARES, to whom he trusts his numerous connection will continue to consign their produce. He feels convinced that Mr. Meares will carry on the business in such an energetic and attentive manner, as to warrant T. Dawson in strongly recommending him to the favourable notice of his friends.

With reference to the above F. P. MEARES, late of the Oriental Bank, begs to state that he intends to continue the business as Produce Auctioneer, at the Depot in Parramatta-street, and at the Hay Shed at the Railway Terminus.

F. P. M., in making this announcement, takes the opportunity of stating that it is his intention to devote the whole of his time and attention to this business.

F. P. M. begs to solicit the support of Mr. Dawson's constituents, and of the public generally, and assures those who may favour him with orders or consignments, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

All accounts will be settled immediately after the sales.

Railway Auction Depot, Parramatta-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the above-named secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

NOTICE.—The firm DEINHARD and JORDAN, Coblentz, after thirty years' duration, having become extinct on the 31st January, the undersigned will CONTINUE the WINE and BANKING BUSINESS as before. As regards the manufacture of sparkling moselle and hock, Mr. J. twenty years ago added this branch to the business of the late firm, and invented the preparation and style which secured their popularity. ANTHONY JORDAN, Coblentz-on-the-Rhine. Address in London, 12, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Best Portland Cement for Home and Foreign Trade.—Messrs. HARWOOD and HATCHER, Northfleet, Kent, are prepared to supply the best Portland Cement adapted for stuccoing, brickwork, breakwaters, tidal, and every description of building work. Agents for the colonies wanted. HARWOOD and HATCHER, Northfleet, Kent, England.

PROSPECTUS.—GARRYOWEN ESTATE and other land.

This beautiful and highly improved estate is now offered to the public as a WHOLE, subject however to be divided into shares or lots to enable each shareholder to possess himself of a particular share or lot, and with this view the estate has been divided into lots to be determined on as now proposed. By this arrangement, ANY MAN in a few weeks may be possessed of a large and valuable estate by purchasing a TEN POUND "SHARK TICKET." For instance, Lot No 1, at foot described, Garryowen House and Domain of 49¼ acres, upon which the proprietor expended £22,000—as well as several lots of great value.

A plan is now matured, by which the FEE SIMPLE of the land will be secured to the several parties holding SHARK TICKETS, without the slightest legal difficulty. The plan is a very simple one, and is as follows:—

The proprietor, Mr. RYAN BRENAN, has agreed with two gentlemen of high reputation (to be named in a future advertisement), to sell to them the above estates for a certain sum, as trustees for the purchasers of share tickets to the number of 3000, at Ten Pounds each share.

The effect of this arrangement is that each and every holder of a share ticket becomes the bona fide proprietor or owner of the WHOLE ESTATE as TENANTS IN COMMON. Therefore the next step to be taken will be to determine the exact lot or share that each shareholder can absolutely take possession of, and be entitled to as his exclusive property.

With this view, the trustees have proceeded to make a partition or division of the estate; but it is found impracticable to make such an EQUAL PARTITION of the said estates as would be approved of by the shareholders. It is therefore considered more expedient to apportion the estate into so many lots as there are shares, making, however, some of considerable value, and the remainder of small value. And the shareholders, by the terms of their SHARE TICKETS, agree to the adoption of that mode of partition, and to determine their particular shares by drawing lots for the same in the way frequently adopted in partitions of estates in the Court of Chancery. The drawing of the lots to be under the DIRECTION and MANAGEMENT of the said trustees, and in a public room or place appointed by them, and in presence of such of the shareholders as may see fit to attend.

By this mode of procedure the highest number drawn will be entitled to Lot No. 1. The next highest number drawn to Lot No. 2 and so on, until the whole of the shares shall be drawn, and in that way determined on.

By this plan all the shareholders are placed on an equal footing as regards the most valuable lots; but each shareholder must get one lot of land, of large or small value, as the case may be.

And the said trustees agree to proceed to the drawing of the lots by the way proposed so soon as all the shares shall be disposed of, or sooner with the consent of the proprietor, Mr Ryan Brenan; and the trustees, immediately after the determination of the respective shares, will convey the same to the shareholders in fee simple free from all encumbrances of any kind whatsoever.

The following numerical list of the principal lots will be endorsed on each share ticket, and a detailed account of the mode of drawing lots above referred to.

If it should happen that the trustees find they cannot carry out this project in its integrity, they, by the terms of each share ticket, undertake to return the amount paid without any deduction whatsoever.

This plan is not intended, nor to be regarded, as a lottery in the popular acceptation of the word. The effect is to vest the whole estate in the shareholders, and by their assent to divide it amongst them as now proposed.

Plans and sketches of the most valuable lots are being prepared for publication, with a full and faithful description of each principal lot.

ENDORSEMENT ON SHARE TICKETS.

PRINCIPAL LOTS OR SHARES TO BE DRAWN FOR.

LOT NO. 1.

The House and Domain of Garryowen, with Flower Gardens and all improvements—buildings, &c., containing 49¼ acres—very long frontage to the Balmain Road and extensive water frontage to LONG COVE,—two and a-quarter miles from Sydney. Estimated value £18,000

LOT NO. 2.

A Cottage Dairy and Garden, containing twenty-seven acres, having frontage to Balmain Road, and extensive water frontage to Long Cove, joining Garryowen Domain on the east. Estimated value .. £5,200

LOT NO. 3.

A Cottage and other extensive buildings, containing twenty-two acres, having frontage to Balmain Road and Government Wharf Road, and bounding Garryowen Domain on the west side, with wharf and extensive frontage to Long Cove. Estimated value .. £6,000

LOT NO. 4.

Orangery Fruit Garden, &c., containing nineteen and a half acres. Estimated value .. £5,000

LOT NO. 5.

Twenty acres surrounding Orangery, having frontage to Balmain Road and road to Sydney—the best land in that neighbourhood. Estimated value .. £4,000

LOT NO. 6.

A very beautiful lot of land having water frontage to Lane Cove, containing three acres, part of Garryowen land, well timbered. Estimated value .. £650

LOT NO. 7.

Lot of land joining Lot No. 6, also having water frontage to Long Cove, containing two and half acres. Estimated value .. £500

LOT NO. 8.

A lot of land adjoining Lot No. 7, containing two and a half acres, water frontage to Long Cove, well timbered. Estimated value .. £500

£43,800

All the other lots of land are added to complete the number required to represent the "Share Tickets."

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 350, George-street.

DR. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, will give advice daily, upon all cases of nervous debility, premature decline, palpitations, impairments of the powers of the mind, and physical incapacity of the body, and all other complaints incidental to both sexes. Surgery, 126, Castlereagh-street North. N.B. Private entrance in Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.

Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.

All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.

Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL ADVICE.—Mr. THOMAS PATTERSON, Herbal Physician, Professor of Medicine, Author of the Universal Herbal, or Botanic Guide to Health, &c., of many years experience, may be confidentially consulted on all secret diseases, nervous debility, skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, gout, diseases of the liver and kidneys, disease of females, and all diseases occasioned by the injudicious use of mercury upon the system. Apply from 9 till 1 a.m., and from 7 till 9 p.m., at the Herbarium, 255, Elizabeth-street, four doors past Bathurst-street, opposite the Race Course, or if by letter will be faithfully attended to. At the Sydney Horticultural Flower Show, the first and second prize was awarded to Mr. Thomas Patterson, for the best and largest collection of medical plants ever exhibited in the colony.

HAYES'S PATENT CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC cures scab in sheep, foot-rot, cutaneous diseases in animals, vegetable blight, &c.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—These pills are a purely vegetable preparation, and may be taken at any time by either sex without fear of danger. They act upon the bowels mildly yet effectually, and by their fine tonic, aromatic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, regulate the secretions of the liver and bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. Unlike many remedies, they do not induce liability to take cold or establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives, and are thus strongly recommended as the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

To emigrants and persons residing in the colonies these pills are invaluable, as the very numerous testimonials which reach the proprietor as the spontaneous expressions of gratitude on the part of heads of families and others prove that, except in rare instances, where Kaye's Worsdell's pills are used

NO OTHER MEDICINE IS EVER REQUIRED.

Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Prospect Hall, Woodford, Essex. Sold by all chemists and other dealers in patent medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 23, Bread-street, London.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER is a compound of soap-making materials, and is economical, efficient, and harmless. Mrs. Goulder, Chelsea Laundry, London S.W., says, "She can wash fifty counterpanes with four penny packets of Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder, and half-a-pound of soap, in six hours; and sheets, shirts, table linen, and other articles in one half the usual time. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

Wholesale agents for New South Wales: Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, merchants, 80, York-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Scorbutic Eruptions and Scrofula.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. It never fails, however desperate the case may be. Sold by Messrs. SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The utility of this famous American Tonic and Antibilious Preparation is a great medical fact, conceded by the most eminent physicians and pharmaceutists of the United States. The finest vegetable Stomachics, Alteratives, and Anticathartics are combined with the most healthful of all Stimulants, the purified spirit of rye, in "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters." If the mental and bodily energies are prostrated, this refreshing tonic will restore them. If the stomach, liver, and bowels require invigoration, it will put them in a condition to perform their functions naturally and regularly. But it is where the unhealthy influences of miasma are to be encountered, that the effect of the medicine is most noteworthy. To every nerve and fibre it seems to communicate a resistant power. Taken in small quantities twice or thrice a day, it appears to be as complete an antidote to the effects of malaria, as vaccine matter is to the small pox. Hence it has been found invaluable in the gold diggings of California, and it cannot be too highly recommended as a protection against the maladies most common in the mining and cattle districts of New South Wales. For sale by all the principal druggists. Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, Pitt street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.—Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, is a disease born of the luxury of civilisation. The abstemious savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigour of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first-street, New York City, a graduate of Dublin University, says: "For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels." Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth-street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court-street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the pills with equal earnestness. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. For sale by all druggists.

Wholesale agents: J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It may be fairly doubted whether

"The many-tinted flowers that shed
Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed,"

lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or boudoir in which a flagon of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary "essences" its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful; and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilette waters. Sold by all respectable chemists and perfumers in the colony. Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Nine Years of Agony.—Charles Montague, son of Mr. John Montague, of New York, after enduring unheard-of pangs from malignant scrofula for nine consecutive years, was radically cured in a few months by that Elixir of Life and irresistible antidote to poison in the blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla. The disease, commencing at the ankle-joints, had mounted to the eyes. Physicians said that it was preposterous to suppose that any medicine could save the patient. Nevertheless, this awful case of hereditary scrofula succumbed to the great vegetable specific. The letter of the father of the young man to Dr. Bristol is one of the most remarkable documents ever published. Yet it is only one among thousands of proofs that no malignant external disease, whether it exists in the skin, the glands, the flesh, or the muscles, can withstand the hygean properties of this health-restoring, life-saving preparation. For sale by all respectable chemists throughout the colony. Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—Muscatel raisins, half, quarter, eighth, and whole boxes, direct from Malaga

Currants

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held in the Town Hall, Wynyard-square at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present—the Right Worshipful the Mayor (in the chair) and Aldermen Oatley, Raphael, Sutton, Butler, Broomfield, Watson, Caraher, Steel, Bowd, Kippax, Macintosh, Kenny, Woods, and Hurley.

MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

The following reports were brought up and received:—From the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, namely, for city works, £954 12s. 5d.; for water purposes, £12 3s.; for sewerage, £64 10s.; total, £1029 5s. 5d. From the Improvement Committee, recommending the performance of the undermentioned works:—Laying, kerbing, and guttering in Barrabooralane; laying pitch paving in the undermentioned localities:—Approaches to the gateways in York-street, between Market and Barrack streets; also in the approaches on the west side of Pitt-street, between King and Hunter streets; also in the gateway approaches on the east side of Pitt-street, between Liverpool and Campbell streets; also in the gateways on the west side of George-street, between Bathurst-street and the railway-bridge; also in Fowler-square and Cecil-lane; formation and ballasting of Riley-street between Gipps and Ann streets; formation and ballasting of Goddard's-lane, and building a retaining wall in Pottinger-street. From the Lighting Committee, recommending the erection of a public lamp in West-street; another at the corner of Burton-street and King's-lane; another at the corner of Goulburn and Brisbane streets, and another in York-street. From the Water Committee, recommending the laying of a new water-main in George-street, between Park-street and Charlotte-place.

PETITION.

Alderman BUTLER presented a petition from the whole of the residents in Brougham-street, calling attention to the state of the street, and praying for repairs to the same.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read by the Town Clerk from Mr. Edward Flood, in reference to communications and reports relative to the proposed purchase from him of an old wall near the Randwick Road, and in the vicinity of the proposed pits for the reception of night-soil.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman BROOMFIELD asked the Mayor,—Whether the Council had the power to convert the market-houses to other purposes than that to which they were now applied?" He asked the question because he thought that if they had the power they might erect a town hall on the site of one of the market-houses, or erect it as an addition thereto.

The MAYOR said the Council had the power of making any alterations in the market buildings that were considered to be necessary.

Alderman BUTLER desired to know whether any steps had been taken towards the construction of a sewer in Woolloomooloo?

The MAYOR said the Engineer was now working at the plans and specifications, and they would be out shortly.

Alderman HURLEY wished to know whether the drainage for the allotment of land at Randwick now being enclosed as burial-grounds flowed into the Water Reserve?

The MAYOR said it did.

Alderman HURLEY desired to know whether the attention of the Government had been directed to this matter?

The MAYOR said a communication had been forwarded to the Government, but, in consequence of the absence from the city of the Minister for Lands, no definite reply had been received.

Alderman RAPHAEL called the attention of the Mayor to the dangerous state of the Circular Wharf, and requested that the Town Clerk might be instructed to write to the Government in reference to this matter. Many of the citizens were under the impression that it was the fault of the Council that the wharf was not put into a proper state of repair, and he desired to let them know that the fault lay with the Government.

The MAYOR said the wharf was in very bad order, and he would attend to it.

FINANCE.

Alderman OATLEY moved, "That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SUTHERLAND, put and adopted.

DOMAIN APPROACHES.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 30th ultimo, recommending that the road and footpath leading from College-street to the Domain, be formed, and kerbing laid, at a cost not exceeding £74, be adopted."

Alderman BOWN having seconded the motion, it was put and agreed to.

WATER MAIN IN GEORGE-STREET.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved, "That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending the laying of a new water-main in George-street, at a cost not exceeding £1091, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman BOWN, put and carried.

TENDERS FOR WORKS.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved, "That no tenders be henceforth accepted from any contractor for work for the Corporation, unless the names of the sureties are attached thereto, as required by the specification; and that no tenders be received after the time stated in the advertisements." In proposing this motion the alderman called attention to the fact that irregular tenders—in some of which the names of the sureties were not included, and some sent in after the advertised hour—were accepted, and it was to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities that he now moved this motion.

Alderman BOWN seconded the motion.

Alderman SUTTON complained that there was often very great delay in carrying out the Corporation works by the contractors, and he thought the officers of the Corporation were not altogether blameless in allowing the delay complained of. At the present time, there was a large amount of work contracted for in every ward of the city, but in some of them scarcely any progress was being made.

Alderman RAPHAEL complained of the delay and expense frequently insurred through tenderers refusing to enter into a bond for the completion of the work after their tenders had been accepted, and in order to avoid, so far as possible, this evil in the future, he would move, as an addition to the resolution, that any person who threw up his contract after his tender had been accepted, should not be eligible as a tenderer for the Corporation for a period of six months thereafter.

The MAYOR said he could not put this proposition as an addition to the original motion, without the consent of the Council.

Alderman OATLEY objected to the addition, on the ground that both it and the motion were unnecessary, as the Council had passed a similar motion on a previous occasion, and that was still in force. All that was necessary was that these conditions, as to the sureties' names, should be stated in the advertisement, and let the Council deal with each case as it came before them.

Alderman BOWN thought the proper course to pursue would be to throw each tender aside when the names of the sureties were not given.

Alderman BROOMFIELD thought it was not necessary to give the names of the sureties in the tenders, so long as they were given in the bond.

Alderman KENNY said he had been informed by a contractor that the insertion of the sureties' names was not made a condition in the specifications.

The MAYOR said the insertion of the sureties' names was always made a condition in the specifications. It was in fact printed upon them.

Alderman CARAHER was entirely opposed to Mr. Raphael's suggestions. He would not have any such heavy penalty for what, after all, might only be a mistake in calculation on the part of the tenderer.

Alderman WATSON thought it would be advisable in every instance to adhere to the terms of the advertisement, and not receive any tender after the advertised hour.

Alderman WOODS, HURLEY, BUTLER, and KENNY having made a few remarks, and Alderman MACKINTOSH replied, the motion was put and carried. Alderman OATLEY called for a division, when there appeared twelve for the motion, and two (Messrs. Oatley and Sutton) against it.

HILL-STREET.

Alderman KIPPAX moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 30th ultimo, recommending that Hill-street, between Macquarie-street South and Brisbane-street, be cut down and formed by contract, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman STEEL, put, and passed.

BURTON-STREET.

Alderman STEEL moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 30th ultimo, recommending that the roadway at the junction of the South Head Road and Burton-street, be ballasted at a cost not exceeding £90, be adopted.

The motion was seconded by Alderman KIPPAX, put, and agreed to.

WILLIAM-LANE.

Alderman SUTTON moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 30th ultimo, recommending that William-lane and an adjacent cross lane, be ballasted, and kerbing and guttering laid, at a cost not exceeding £112, be adopted."

Alderman BUTLER having seconded the motion, it was put and carried.

BARKER-STREET.

Alderman BROOMFIELD moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 30th ultimo, recommending, on petition, that Barker-street be repaired and metalled, at a cost not exceeding £127, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman WOODS, put and passed.

TENDERS.

Alderman WOODS moved, "That the Council do now resolve itself into committee, for the purpose of considering the tenders for works in Druitt, Riley, Holt, Victoria streets, Macquarie-street South, and the construction of night soil receptacle near the Randwick road."

The motion, having been seconded, was put from the chair and adopted.

The tender of Thomas Collins, for the work in Druitt-street, for the sum of £68, was accepted. The tender of John Richards, for the work in Riley-street, for the sum of £220, was accepted. The tenders of Alexander Cowlie, for the works in Holt, Victoria, and Macquarie streets, the first for £72, the second for £330, and the third for £107, were accepted. There being no eligible tender for the construction of a receptacle for night soil, it was ordered that fresh tenders be called.

The Council resumed, adopted the report of the committee, and rose at fifteen minutes past four o'clock.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

POLICE COURT.—TUESDAY, 21st JUNE.

Before Messrs. M'Dougall and C. S. Oakes.

Edward Ellis, an inmate of the invalid establishment, confined for drunkenness and being riotous, was ordered to be further confined for the space of twenty-four hours. Allen Hines and Thomas Perkins were charged with stealing wood valued at 2s., but were discharged. P. Walker, drunk and riotous, was fined five shillings, or twenty-four hours.

SATURDAY, 25th June.

Before the Mayor, and Messrs. M'Dougall, Sutton, M'Rae, and Rodd.

John M'Donough appeared to answer the complaint of Simon Bede Redum, agent for James Harreaky, preferred to recover possession under the Tenant Act, of twenty acres of land at Baulkham Hills, which had been held by defendant, under lease, made in March, 1861, for seven years, and which tenancy had been determined by agreement of the parties and cancellation of the lease in March last. Defendant had then given up the lease and land, which had been let and occupied by another tenant. Defendant obtained permission to remain for three weeks after in the house. He had since retained possession of the house and refused to give it up. A majority of the Bench adjudged the defendant to deliver up possession, seven days being allowed to remove. In default, warrant to issue. £2 2s. professional costs were allowed, and costs of Court. Mr. Reynolds appeared for complainant.

E. A. L. M'Dougall v. William Pettit, William Pettit v. A. L. M'Dougall.—These cross cases of assault occupied the Court till evening, the magistrates sitting hearing the same as above, with the exception of Mr. M'Dougall. Mr. Lyons appeared for Mr. M'Dougall; Mr. Reynolds for Pettit. It appeared that Pettit, a tenant of Mr. M'Dougall, a magistrate of the territory, went to Mr. M'Dougall's residence on the 21st instant, respecting some repairs he required to the premises and as to his rent. After some conversation respecting these matters, an altercation ensued, Pettit accusing Mr. M'Dougall of having made some misrepresentation of the quantity of oranges on the land, which Mr. M'Dougall denied. According to Mr. M'Dougall's evidence, he was about to enter into some explanation of the matter, when Pettit became extremely insolent, called him a liar, two or three times, and putting himself in a fighting attitude, he would not go out of the office when ordered, and Mr. M'Dougall after being called a liar struck him between the eyes, and while taking him through the courty-yard struck him repeatedly and put him out of the gate. Pettit then turned round and kicked him severely on the knee, cutting him, and picked up a large stone, produced, and threw it at him, striking him on the hip and inflicting a severe contusion. Pettit in his evidence denied that he had refused to leave the room, stating that he was in fact opening the door to leave when struck. He was first called a liar by Mr. M'Dougall, and then called Mr. M'Dougall one. Mr. M'Dougall then struck him as described, and afterwards on the side of the head several times. He had his back to Mr. M'Dougall, who held him by the collar and struck him. He admitted having afterwards kicked and thrown the stone, as described by Mr. M'Dougall. Pettit appeared with his head bound up, and had had medical advice. Mr. M'Dougall's evidence was supported by that of his son, a little boy. Medical evidence was given of the hurts received by Mr. M'Dougall. The first case was dismissed upon a technical objection taken by Mr. Reynolds. In the second, wherein Mr. M'Dougall was defendant, the Bench found the defendant guilty, but considering that he had received great provocation, they inflicted a merely nominal penalty of one shilling, refusing costs. At the close of the case, Mr. Reynolds made some remarks reflecting upon the decision of the Bench, and left the Court. He was called back, and the Bench was proceeding to take evidence of the words used with a view to further steps, when Mr. Reynolds tendered an explanation—at the same time stating his dissatisfaction with the decision. The Bench received the explanation made.

THE ALPACAS.

(From Saturday's Goulburn Herald.)

THURSDAY last was the day appointed for the sale of the Government flock of alpacas and llamas now depasturing at Wingello under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Payten.

His Excellency the Governor having determined on being present arrived at Mr. Brown's inn, at Wingello, the previous evening, accompanied by the Hon. J. Martin, Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. J. B. Wilson, Minister for Lands, and escorted by a detachment of mounted police under the command of Sub-inspector Malbon. On the following morning his Excellency walked over to Wingello Park, the place of sale.

In addition to his Excellency, the Colonial Secretary, and the Minister for Lands, the following gentlemen, among others, were present:—Messrs. T. Holt and John Mercer, M.P.s.; J. D. Macansh, J. Patterson, Moore (director of the Botanical Gardens), Ranken, H. and A. Badgery, Craig, Zouch, Futter, Thorn, Rev. J. Hassall, Burrowes, Mann, Carter, J. Oakes, Blue, Powell, Dr. Park, Shelley, &c.

Fortunately the day was fine, and the neighbours from the surrounding country mustered in force, so that there were probably about a hundred and fifty persons present.

The alpacas and llamas, 307 in number, were divided according to catalogue, into fifty-one lots, each lot occupying its own pen.

The lots were classed under six heads. First were eight lots of pure-bred alpacas, each lot containing one male, one wether, and three or four females. The second class consisted of ten lots, each containing one pure male, four females of the second and third cross, and one wether. The third class consisted of thirteen lots, each lot comprising one pure male, one wether, and three or four females of the first cross. The fourth class consisted of eight lots, seven of which contained each one pure male alpaca, four pure female llamas, and one wether; the eighth lot contained the females and the wether, but no male. The fifth class were four sundry lots, the first consisting two wethers, the second one female alpaca (blind), the third one lamb, and the fourth one wether llama carrier. The sixth class consisted of eight lots, the last lot containing four female llamas, the other lots each from ten to eleven yearling alpacas, males, females, and wethers.

The whole of the animals appeared in good condition, reflecting great credit on the management of Mr. Payten, the superintendent. The scab with which they were infected has now been nearly cured; and it was stated by the superintendent that it is a distinct species from the scab that infects sheep, and that it has been proved by experiment that the insect will not live in the latter animal, whence it is supposed that the greasy nature of the wool of sheep is fatal to it.

The hour fixed for the sale was twelve o'clock; but some delay occurred, and it was then resolved that luncheon should take place before the commencement of the sale.

The company accordingly adjourned to Mr. Payten's barn, where luncheon had been provided by order of the Government for two hundred persons. Mr. Payten entrusted the arrangements to Mrs. Kidd, of Campbelltown, and the style in which everything was turned out elicited the admiration even of the metropolitan guests, and it was allowed on all hands that it could not have been excelled. Tables were laid in the barn itself and in a small room adjacent. The latter was occupied by the Governor, the Ministers, and their friends; and the former by the rest of the company.

At the conclusion of luncheon, his Excellency proposed "Success to the Auction," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Holt. In a few appropriate remarks his Excellency expressed his approval of the course which the Government had taken in bringing the alpacas to sale. They would be dispersed amongst a variety of breeders, and there would be thus a fairer opportunity for their being properly cared for than if they were retained in the hands of the Government. No Government had ever yet succeeded as flockowners, and wherever the experiment had been tried it was found advisable to abandon it.

The toast having been duly responded to,

Mr. Holt returned thanks for the kind and unexpected manner in which his name had been coupled with the toast. He believed that the plan adopted by the Government of dividing the flock into small lots was the best, as it would enable a larger number of persons to become purchasers. He himself intended to buy one or more lots, whatever they might fetch. But while saying this, he could not but remark that the Government had committed a great mistake in including wethers—worthless to breeders—with the productive animals. This must compel purchasers to give a less price per head than they would be prepared to do were the wethers excluded; and yet the price they might now give would be taken as a guide to the value of the increase.

The company then proceeded to the pens.

In the meantime the company in the large barn had done ample justice to the luncheon, and had drunk the health of the Governor with enthusiasm.

Mr. Wrench officiated as auctioneer, and detailed the circumstances attending Mr. Ledger's acquiring the flock, the cost of which to that gentleman was no less than £22,680. The difficulties attending their removal and importation were such that three years were consumed, and only ten per cent. of the original number were landed. The experiment lately made in Victoria had been a perfect failure, the whole of the animals having died. Yet the acclimatisation of the alpaca in this colony was undoubtedly a success; for the animals born here were superior to those imported. He explained that the reason why a wether was included with each lot was that the wether was the animal that led, and without one it would be found a matter of extreme difficulty to remove the others.

Lot No. 1, consisting of pure alpacas, one male, four females, and one wether, was then submitted. The first offer was £5 per head, from which the bidding rose to £30, at which price the lot was knocked down to Mr. John Morrice, who, it subsequently transpired, had bought them in on behalf of the Government.

The result of the competition for the pure-bred animals not being satisfactory, and the Government being unwilling to dispose of the most valuable part of the flock without being assured that the remainder would find purchasers, the auctioneer passed on to Lot 11 in the second class. There appearing to be great backwardness amongst the bidders, it was announced that £15 would be considered as the upset price per head of the animals in this division of the catalogue. Mr. Holt objected strongly to the wether being retained, and in compliance with his wish it was excluded. The lot was then purchased by that gentleman for £15 15s. per head.

Lot 13 was then offered and purchased by Mr. Moore on behalf of the Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales at £15 per head.

It was announced that £15 per head was the upset price of the animals in the third division, and £10 of those in the fourth division.

Mr. Holt offered ten guineas per head for one of the lots in the fourth class, provided the wether were excluded; but the auctioneer stated that his instructions were not to depart further from the catalogue.

Mr. Wrench then announced that the Government had determined to close the sale. They were much disappointed at the result, and, acting as trustees of the public, did not feel justified in continuing the sale. At the same time he would mention that he would now be prepared to receive and submit to the Government any private offers that might be made.

This closed the proceedings.

It transpired that offers of £25 per head for pure alpacas were made by parties interested for New Zealand; but it was considered that less than £30 ought not to be accepted.

THE CONVICT SYSTEM IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM THE ARGUS' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

No. II.—THE COUNTRY.

THE great cause which keeps Western Australia back is its unfitness for pastoral pursuits. Totally different to the other colonies, the bulk of its lands cannot be used for grazing, partly owing to the deficiency of herbage, and partly owing to the extraordinary prevalence of poisonous plants. The secret of its failure lies here. The other colonies flourished before gold was discovered, and they flourished in exact proportion to their grazing capabilities. They became rich and prosperous communities by the increase of their flocks and herds, and by the sale of wool—the produce of the natural grasses of the country. Western Australia, or at all events, the occupied portion of it—cannot maintain flocks and herds, and hence its laggard progress. Agriculture never yet made an Australian colony, and this colony is not even well adapted for agriculture. Good land is met with, but only in patches, separated by sterile or poisonous tracts, and lying far back from the seaboard, with which there is no water communication. Both the formation of the country, and its vegetation, are singular in many respects, and both involve great drawbacks. When these are understood, the position of the colony will be less wondered at.

Sand, scrub, and forest extend over the greater part of the country. A belt of sand some twenty miles in width runs along the western coast, and, generally speaking, the settler has to go back from the seaboard thrice as far as this before he can obtain a fertile soil. The main line of settlement furnishes a fair example of the whole. From Fremantle, the port, to Guildford, a distance of nineteen miles, nothing but sand is met with, saving where the Swan has formed rich alluvial flats. The next forty miles into the interior is composed of mahogany forests, with an undergrowth of poison plants, and sterile tracts, abounding with ironstone boulders. It is not until York or Toodyee districts, in the valley of the Avon River, are reached, that fair agricultural land is met with. The intervening space is unoccupied, and is likely to remain so for generations. These sand plains are repeated throughout the country; more scrub than herbage grows on the other portions, and where there is grass it often cannot be turned to account through the prevalence of poison. Looking at the extent of these sand plains, and the water-worn appearance of the rocks about them, it is impossible to resist an impression that Western Australia, at a comparatively recent date, was the bed of a slowly-receding ocean. There may be no little truth in the assertion common among the colonists, that the country is only half-finished. Its poisonous plants are the bane of the colony. It is said that there are no less than fourteen varieties, but only four are commonly pointed out. These are the York-road, the heart-leave, the rock and the box scrub. The most common is the York-road plant, a low bushy scrub, with narrow fresh green leaves, and a light coloured stem. After a bush fire this plant is the first to spring up. Its young shoots have a particularly green and attractive appearance; the sheep feed eagerly upon it, swell to a great size, and die in a few hours. A single mouthful at this period is sufficient to destroy them. The plant is also very dangerous when in blossom, as then also the sap is fresh and plentiful. In summer, when it is dried up, the sheep do not care about it, and may even be fed on country where it is not very thick. It is destructive to horned cattle, but it does not affect horses much. On the York and on the Albany roads, bullocks cannot be worked because of the poison, and in other districts the poor beasts may be seen driven in muzzles. Millions of acres are overrun with this poison scrub, and whole districts which otherwise might be profitably occupied, are thus rendered worthless. For instance, in the mahogany forests about the Darling ranges, there is a coarse grass growing which would support sheep sufficiently well, but in consequence of the prevalence of poison, the land remains unproductive and unoccupied. What with useless tracts of sand and scrub, and what with poison plants, no large district has yet been occupied in Western Australia capable of supporting a sheep for every twenty-five acres of its entire surface. How little the colony is adapted for pastoral pursuits may be realised from the fact, that less than 3000 people, whose stock in 1861 did not exceed 260,000 sheep, 32,500 cattle, and 9600 horses, fully occupied the enormous area they have spread over from Geraldton in the north to Albany in the south, a territory 560 miles in length by 130 in breadth. In these limits—and in speaking of the colony I confine myself to them—there is not a spot that will run a flock of 400 sheep but what is turned to account.

Squatters who have an idea of tempting fortune in Western Australia should bear in mind one thing—that to succeed they must do what the present settlers have for years past been endeavouring to accomplish—open up available country beyond the present line of settlement. Numerous expeditions have been started of late years to explore the interior, and if much more ground is traversed, Stuart's track from Adelaide to Arnheim's Land must soon be hit. The old story of the colony being hemmed in by a prison-wall of desert and impenetrable thicket, has been found to be unfounded; but, at the same time, no country fit for pastoral occupation has been discovered. I was fortunate enough to meet several of the explorers. They stated that sand plains, rocks, and barren soil, preponderate in the eastern interior, as in the settled districts, but they spoke also of large tracts which would be available for pastoral purposes could permanent water be found. There seems no chance of discovering rivers of any dimensions in this direction, as the drainage of the country is now believed to be inland by means of shallow lakes, which dry up in summer. Good pastoral land, devoid of poison plants, is said to exist in the semi-tropical regions of the far north, but the distance and lack of capital seem to stand in the way of settlement. Practically speaking, the settlers have at present no outlet for their surplus stock.

The district to the north about Champion Bay is said to be rich in veins of copper and lead, and either three or four mines are now being worked, one with English capital. A good deal of money has been sunk in these speculations, but no one has yet received a dividend. Sanguine hopes, however, are entertained of ultimate success.

The colony is as deficient in rivers and harbours as it is in good land. It cannot boast of a single navigable stream. Its principal river, the Swan, has but three or four feet of water on its bar, and abounds in flats and shallows. As for harbour accommodation, the ships which trade to the Swan settlements must either anchor in an exposed roadstead at Fremantle, or must lie under the shelter of Seten Island, twelve miles off, and wait until their cargo is taken away piecemeal across the open sea in little sailing boats. Were it not for this, Freemantle would probably be used by ships in the Eastern trade as a port of call. King George's Sound, on the southern coast, is certainly a fine harbour, but then it is completely isolated from the Swan settlements. The colony proper has no safe port. How greatly the disadvantages alluded to in this paragraph tell upon the progress of a colony it is unnecessary to point out, where the readers are colonists themselves.

In appearance the country is essentially Australian. The trees of its forests, extensive but not dense, are the sombre gums; its landscapes embrace endless undulating plains; its streams are torrents in winter, and strings of water-holes in summer. Generally speaking, the country should be described as flat; its hills not numerous, and of no great elevation. At least, they appeared so to me, who was fresh from the sight of the lofty burning Tongariro of Maori land, and the eternal snows which, at a height of 10,000 feet, crown the imposing summit of Rua Pahu. Here the principal ranges are the Darling and Blackwood which run parallel with the coast, and which are composed of continuous lines of hills, in no instance apparently exceeding 1500 or 2000 feet in height. Whatever of romance there is in the scenery of the country is due to its geological formation. Its basis seems to be primitive granite, and the upheavals are frequent. In some districts, where blocks of all shapes and sizes lie piled upon block, the appearance is singular and striking; in others, the surface of massive bare rock exposed imparts an air of volcanic wildness to the scene.

The bush is by no means devoid of interest. The odd-looking Zanthorea, the grass-tree of the eastern colonies, known in the west as the "black boy," is met with everywhere, scores generally growing to the acre. In some districts, there is nothing to be seen but the curious stems, the bushy heads, and long bulrush shoot of these vegetable curiosities; and so thickly do they grow together, that it is sometimes difficult to ride through them. Their abundance, and the presence of the Yarmia, an elegant fern palm, gives the bush a distinctive appearance. The inevitable kangaroo and emu families seem to have their head quarters here, and game—that is snipe, pigeons, ducks, and quail—is plentiful. Parrots there are of all varieties, and cockatoos, black and white, continually disturb a traveller from his reveries by their noisy confabulations.

Having endeavoured to place the country before the reader, I proceed to state the extent and position of its products after thirty-five years of settlement, so that an opinion may be formed as to the nature of the opening the colony presents for capital and labour.

Exports are confined to wool, copper ore, timber, and horses. Of these, wool is the most important item. The quantity exported during 1863 was of the declared value of £57,600. How far the production of wool can be increased depends entirely upon the result of the efforts now being made to open up new country. People begin to despair of the eastern interior, and to talk more of the far north. If settlement does take place in this direction, it can affect the Swan settlements very little, for Nicol Bay has as little connexion with them as Queensland has with Victoria. Hitherto the increase in the production of wool has been painfully slow. It must continue to be so, if large and available tracts are not opened up by the explorers.

The Champion Bay copper mines yielded during 1863 ore valued at £10,400. The mines are being worked under many drawbacks; one of the principal of which is the difficulty of shipping the ore. Vessels seldom leave for England, and when they do they can charge what freight the captain or agent likes, while at Adelaide or Melbourne ships are glad to get the ore for ballast; 35s. per ton is sometimes paid for taking it to one of these places, and then it is forwarded to England for 2s. 6d. or 5s. per ton. How far the mines are likely to answer it is hard to say. I did not visit the district myself, as I conceive that the opinion of a traveller on such a point is worthless. Even professional opinions are of doubtful value, for to mining adventure above all other matters, may be applied the homely proverb which declareth that the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Hitherto the mines have not been profitable, and there are no new circumstances looming in the future. Timber figures prominently among the articles of export. Two sorts are exported, the larrah, or West Australian mahogany, and sandal-wood. The larrah is a eucalyptus, a fine tree, having a tall straight stem, often seventy feet in height before it branches, but with, comparatively speaking, a small head. The wood, which could readily be mistaken for red gum contains a powerful astringent, by which, as it is said, it is rendered impervious to the ravages of the white ant and the torpedo navalis. The settlers maintain that on this account it must be a splendid wood for shipbuilding, or for railway sleepers, and they have made efforts to introduce it into the British dockyards for the one purpose, and into India for the other. Were there a demand for it, larrah could be supplied in any quantities, as the country abounds with mahogany forests. There is, however, but one sawmill in operation in the colony, and even that had to suspend operations for a time about eighteen months ago. A market for the larrah has not yet been established—hopes have been deferred until the hearts of those interested have become sick. The exports last year must have been under the value of £1000.

Sandal-wood, on the other hand, has of late years been one of the mainstays of the colony. Hundreds have made their living entirely by it, and the greater part of the smaller settlers have relied upon it for clothing and stores—for everything they require above the rough food they produce themselves. The tree, which is generally dispersed, is about the size of a small apple-tree, and with its small dark leaves and its tortuous angled branches, it somewhat resembles a crabbed old specimen of the apple genus. It is cut down, rudely dressed, and carted to town, often more than 100 miles distant, and is sold to the storekeepers. From £6 to £7 per ton is paid for it, and fourteen trees are generally required to make up this quantity. The wood is of a light yellow colour, and yields an agreeable perfume. It is extensively employed by the Hindoos as a perfume, and by the Chinese, who burn it as incense both in their temples and houses; use it when ground into powder as a cosmetic, and manufacture it into fan handles, boxes, and other little ornamental articles. The West Australian sandal-wood is inferior to that obtained from Malabar and Timor, not being possessed of so deep a colour or of so strong a fragrance. It does not seem possible to stimulate the demand for the wood, and the increased quantity shipped from the colony of late has glutted the market. The declared value of the exports last year was £24,500. Sandal-wood is at present unsaleable at Singapore and China, and the merchants at Swan River have intimated that they will not purchase any more till further notice. The trade once before died away for a few years, and it seems probable that there will be a similar stoppage now. Whether it revives just now or not, it is certain that the maximum demand has long since been supplied. Instead of an extension, a diminution of this trade must be looked for.

A small trade in horses has always been carried on with India. In 1863, there were 350 shipped, of the value of £8900. A good stamp of useful hacks is to be found in West Australia, and were there a market, any number of these animals could be bred. The eastern colonies, however, have it all their own way in India, as far as the Swan settlements are concerned, and they are likely to hold their position. They have much greater facilities of communication. They supply from a more varied stock, and while the breed in West Australia is at a stand-still, theirs is improving every day.

As regards agricultural products, the imports still exceed the exports. In 1863 "grains, provender, and provisions," valued at £2200, were shipped from the colony, and flour and bread to the value of £5500 imported into it. At the seaports, Adelaide and Sydney have always managed to undersell the home grower. The country, as the description of it given will suffice to show, is not at all adapted for farming. Of course, an enormous quantity of produce could be raised on its superior lands, but then the farmer, labouring under the disadvantages already noticed, cannot grow so cheaply as settlers in the eastern colonies can. If an outside market is ever found for Australian wheat, the West will never be able to compete in it with the South and East. The colony grows about enough for its own consumption now, and no extension beyond this can be looked for.

It would be easy for me to draw a glowing picture of the future of Western Australia—as easy as the Royal Commission found it. It is fairer, however, to state the facts of the case, and let those who are interested judge for themselves. This I have done. I believe it very possible for the colonists to make themselves a prosperous future. Their land is the land of the vine, the olive, and the fig. The luxuriance of the vine is something marvellous. There is no sight in the eastern colonies to surpass in this respect a West Australian vineyard. The size of the grape, the weight of the bunches, and the delicate bloom which shades them, are unsurpassed. The olive and the fig, too, grow like weeds. Notwithstanding this, neither wine nor oil can be reckoned among the products of the colony. The attempts made to produce them are either partial or complete failures. Nor is this to be wondered at. Experience has shown that an industrious and intelligent class of labourers is required for the establishment of novel industries. In Western Australia, the experiment has been tried with an idle and a worthless class. The failure is with the system and the people, not the colony.

The material position of Western Australia is easily summed up. It has only established two profitable exports—wool, which it cannot produce largely, and sandal-wood, which it can sell but little of. Yet capital and labour seeking remunerative investment must look to the one article or the other.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Lady Bowen, steamer, brings papers to the 5th of May, from the Cape of Good Hope; and by the Neptune, steamer, we have five days later, namely, to the 12th.

The *Advertiser and Mail* states that Bishop Colenso was formally deposed, at St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town, on the 24th of April.

On the 5th of May, the Confederate barque Tuscaloosa, three guns, was still in Simon's Bay.

The schooner Anna Catharina left the Cape on the 4th, bound for Melbourne, with a cargo of dried fruits, valued at £3777.

Concerning the future operations of the members of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa, the *Advertiser and Mail* says, in its summary for England:—"Mr. Waller is to go home by the next steamer; and though he agrees that Dr. Livingstone was thoroughly justified, four years ago, in recommending the establishment of a mission on the Zambezi or the Shire, so great has been the depopulation since then, amounting to more than ninety per cent., that it would be a mere waste of effort to continue the occupancy of the field any longer. Bishop Tozer, with the Revs. Messrs. Allington and Steere, are still at Mozambique, making inquiry as to what new fields for mission operations should be opened on the East Coast. It is not improbable that, ultimately, they may be attracted by Captain Speke's urgent appeal in favour of the densely populated countries visited by himself in the neighbourhood of Victoria Nyanza." We, however, are informed that Bishop Gray is of opinion that it will be more desirable to work eastward from the Cape, than to establish an isolated mission in the interior of the country; and that his Lordship will endeavour to make Natal the basis of future operations, and probably make arrangements for Bishop Tozer's advance from thence into the Amatonga country, with a view, of course, to the ultimate extention of missionary enterprise into the Zambezi Valley.

Glancing at the Estimates, the *South African Advertiser* of 4th May remarks:—The total net produce of the revenue for the year is calculated at £506,389, against an estimate last year of £499,000, and a realised result of £487,000. The Customs are set down at £250,600, or £8000 more than they yielded last year; an increase of £10,000 is expected on transfer dues, as the full result of the recent increase in the rates; there is a similar increase set down of £8000 for stamps—in consequence of the bill passed last year; the other items are pretty much the same as the average, with the exception of such vague and variable amounts as advances recovered, arrears paid up, &c. There is no sum whatever put down for land sales, which are considered as not included in the general revenue, although, curiously enough, an item for £6700 for construction of roads and bridges, though chargeable to Crown Land Sales, is put down as a part of the general expenditure chargeable against the general revenue. It is calculated that the Railway Surveys will cost no more than £14,000. The maintenance of Roads and Bridges is, of course, still charged against the revenue, and set down at £35,000; for even though the new Road Bill should pass, it cannot be expected to come into effective operation before the beginning of next year. A vote of £34,600 will be asked for the maintenance and discipline of convicts, which is about £2000 less than their cost last year, the reduction being accounted for by the lower price of food.

The last item to which we shall refer is the very formidable one of interest. This is altogether made to figure at the enormous amount of £81,000. From this, however, has to be deducted £15,000, payable by the sub-guarantee of the Wellington railway. The remaining £76,000 is made up as follows:—£15,000 half liability for the railway, £43,000 for interest on debentures, and £8000 interest on the temporary loans of £100,000—from which last it would appear that the colonial Government have been paying at the Dunnup rate of eight per cent, for all the little bills they have got negociated in the colony during the past year. The total expenditure to be provided for is £625,527.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS &c., BY LOCUSTS.—These destructive creatures still continue in large numbers in this district, in many parts destroying every vestige of vegetable life. In others the crops have been saved. The great dread is lest they should lay their eggs, and we should next year be overrun with the "footgangers," or locusts before they obtain their wings. A few strong north-west winds just now, although they would cloud us in dust, would sweep this scourge far into Kaffirland or the depths of the ocean. We have had an opportunity of visiting the different locations of the Kamastone Mission Station since the appearance of the locusts, and from observations we have made, we think the natives will suffer more from the effects of frost than from these destructive insects, which for six days passed in such swarms.—*Queenstown Free Press.*

NATAL NEWS.—By the overland post we have received Pietermaritzburg papers to the 3rd instant. The returns of the colonial revenue and expenditure for last year had been published. The total revenue of 1863 was £123,265, or an increase of about £13,966 upon that of 1862, being an excess over the expenditure of its own year of £6373.

THE ZAMBESI MISSION.—The *Cape Argus* of the 12th of May says:—Letters were received yesterday from Bishop Tozer, dated the 3rd of April. At that time, the Bishop and Dr. Steere remained at Quilimaine, waiting for a small schooner in which they were shortly to proceed to Mozambique. It was the Bishop's intention to visit Zanzibar, and, if possible, Mombas also. Near the latter place, a Church mission has been carried on for some time under the superintendence, first of Dr. Kraft, and latterly of Mr. Redmann; and it is understood that many friends of the Universities mission, are anxious that their work in Central Africa should be resumed in this district. Should the Bishop's report of Mombas not be satisfactory, it is probable the Zulu and Amazwasi country, north of Natal, may be selected as the future scene of the labours of Bishop Tozer and his coadjutors. We believe this plan has been approved of by many friends of the mission who reside in South Africa, and know the country well.

The Statue of Sir George Grey having arrived in the Alcyone, measures will be at once taken by the committee for setting it up in a suitable place. A handsome pedestal of Cape granite has already been designed by Messrs. Tuppen and Stonestreet, who have submitted the same to the committee, and offered their services gratuitously in superintending its completion. *Cape Argus*, May 12th.

THE FREE STATE.—The *Friend* of the 29th ultimo, says:—"The belief in Basutoland is, that the Free State is about to declare war on the boundary question, and Letsea (Moshesh's eldest son) has held a meeting in the Lower Basutoland, at which the signs of the times were discussed. We understand that it was then and there decided that immediately upon seeing any bellicose symptoms, such as frontier 'trek,' &c., all the chiefs were simultaneously to drive their cattle to the Maluris, and make a rush into the Free State. Such being the critical state of the times, nothing but the exercise of great tact and judgment on the part of our authorities can stave off a Basuto war many months longer; and taking into consideration our state of unpreparedness it would be madness to think of settling our border differences by the arbitrament of the sword:—"Dr. Duff arrived here on Wednesday evening last, and left this morning (Friday) for Natal. This venerable missionary, who, during his short stay here, was the guest of the Rev. van de Wall, is much invigorated in health. The hoar frosts which he witnessed on his journey hitherwards, the first time for many years, afforded him much pleasure. The Rev. Doctor has visited the old Basuto chieftain on his mountain, and was afterwards present at the Conference of the French Protestant missionaries at Carmel, near Smithfield."

SUMATRA.

THE *Java Times* of 10th May supplies the following items of news:—

The weather has been extremely dry and had had a very bad influence on agriculture. The planting of coffee trees has been greatly obstructed at Mandheling and Prisman, whilst in the Ophir districts and Prisman the paddy in the fields had suffered much from the want of water.

The rice crops at Oeloe and Little Mandheling had failed, and at Aj

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Neptune (s.), 700 tons, Captain Kerr, from London 19th March and Cape of Good Hope 18th May. Passengers—Mrs Kerr 3 children and servant, D A. C G. Castray 3 sons and servant, Miss Gorman, and 30 in the steerage. R and F. Tooth, agents

Yarra, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Finlayson, from Circular Head 26th instant. Captain, agent.

Alexandra, brig, 359 tons, Captain Harrison, from Batavia 13th May.

Nautilus, barque, 164 tons, Captain M'Donald, from Adelaide 16th instant. Captain, agent.

Lady Bowen (s.), 450 tons, Captain Barnett, from Greenock 1st March. Passengers—Commissary-General Drake, Mrs Drake and 2 daughters, Captain Humphrey, Mr. Mason, Messrs. Ord, Henderson, Mr and Mrs. Harsas, Kirby, Stewart, and 26 in the second cabin. Captain, agent.

City of Sydney, brig, 88 tons, Captain Webster, from Melbourne 23rd instant Anderson, Campbell, and Co, agents.

Alexander Baring, barque, 612 tons, Captain Henderson, from Moulamein 22nd March. W. H Eldred, agent.

Johanna Hendrick, brig, 161 tons, Captain Lufken, from Batavia 13th instant A. S. Webster, agent

Agnes Irving (s.), Captain Greer, from Grafton the 25th instant. Passengers—Miss Cauley, Miss Zuil, Mr. Henderson, and 9 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26,

Gazelle, for Wellington.

JUNE 27,

Barwon (s.), for Melbourne.
Urara (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 28.

Aerolite, for Shanghai; Barwon (s.), City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne; Queen of the East, for Madras; Wild Wave, Heather Bell, for Port Cooper; Telegraph, for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 27.

Queen of the East, ship, 1227 tons, Captain Ankers, for Madras, Passengers—Messrs. A. Burt, R. T. Nichols, and 10 grooms

Barwon (s.), 311 tons, Captain Tom, for Melbourne Passengers—Mr. Anning, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Boan, Mr. and Mrs. Lavens, and 5 in the steerage.

Wild Wave, brig, 194 tons, Captain Vandervord, for Port Cooper. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Denham, Cook, Logan, J. Anderson.

Heather Bell, brig, 188 tons, Captain Arnold, for Port Cooper, Passengers—2 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 27.

Little Pet, Star of the Evening (s.), from Wollongong, with 346 tons coal; Notion, Triton, Brisk, Prompt, from Newcastle, with 606 tons coal; Gosford Packet, Lismore Hour, Lizzie Coleson, from Brisbane Water, with 700 baskets shells, 900 spokes, 4,000 feet timber, 70 cases oranges, 8 cases bananas, 15,000 shingles, 25 hides, 6 tons wood, 12,000 palings, 30,000 shingles, 30,000 laths; Sylvanus, from Jervis Bay, with 28 tons logs timber, 20 pairs snafts, 18,000 feet timber; Woodpecker, from Macleay River, with 294 bags 83 bushels maize, 800 staves; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 35 bales wool, 296 bales hay, 65 bags maize, 37 casks tallow, 831 hides, 10 boxes soap, 10 boxes candles, 3 coops poultry, 1 bundle skins, 3 cases eggs, 1 horse.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 27.

Lavina, Eagle, Martha, Ellen, Little Pet, Raven, Prompt, Missie, Brisk, for Newcastle; Star of the Evening (s.), for Wollongong; Lightning, for Manning River,

IMPORTS.—JUNE 27,

Yarra, from Circular Head: 190 tons potatoes, J. M'Kanney.

Nautilus, from Adelaide: 1879 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott.

City of Sydney, from Melbourne: 949 bags salt, T Wright; 20 tons bone dust, 10 cases vestas, 38 bags flour, 8 bundles sacks, Order.

Alexander Baring, from Moulmein: 3350 bags rice, 1928 pieces teak, Order.

Johanna Hendrick, from Batavia: 3880 bags sugar, 220 bundles rattan, 200 bags coffee, 2318 bags rice, A S. Webster.

Sandringham, from London: 41,700 slates, R Wynne; 50 hogsheads, Campbell and Co.; 383 packages, S. A. Joseph; 300 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 100 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 40 packages, Saddington and son; 4 millstones, 200 cases, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 300 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 785 rails, 18,700 chairs, Railway Commissioners; 154 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 250 hogsheads, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 100 casks, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 50 hogsheads, E. and F. Tooth and Co.

Alexandra, from Batavia: 1156 bags 1204 baskets sugar, 160 bundles rattans, Colonial Sugar Company.

Neptune (s.), from London: 156 packages, Rabone, Fess, and Co.; 1 package, R. C. Rudd; 4 packages, Manderson; 1 package, Macleay; 6 packages, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, Bennick; 5 packages, Lockhart; 6 packages, S. A. Joseph; 8 packages, Moss and Co.; 97 packages, I. and S. Speyer and Co. From the Cape of Good Hope: 100 packages fruit, H. H. Beauchamp; 135 packages fruit, M'Donald Smith; 700 packages raisins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 500 bags oats, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3257 packages raisins, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 15 packages, Gilchian and Co.; 100 packages fruit, 500 packages raisins, order.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 27.

Queen of the East, for Madras: 80 horses, 40 tons hay, 10 tons bran, W. W. Burt; 480 tons coal, E. Ankers; 1 piano, L. Moss; 175 loads timber, J. Cuthbert.

Wild Wave, for Port Cooper: 160 tons coal, 12 drays, 500 spokes, 650 spokes, 250 felloes, 6 pairs naves, 12 pairs shafts, 1000 feet timber, 10 tons coke, 12 hogsheads beer, 47 cases oranges, W. Andrews; 10 drays, 50 bags flour, 25 packages, N. Caston; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 134 bags sugars, 10 packages tea, 4 packages, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 99 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 dogcart, 26 packages, buyers and Co.

Heather Bell, for Port Cooper: 756 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 100 packages tea, 32 bags sugar, 1 dray, 40 boxes soap, Watkins and Leigh; 30,000 feet timber, 26 drays and carts, 125 tons coal, 50 casks tar, 1 winch, 2 horses, J. J. Peacock.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Wild Wave, and Heather Bell, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Novelty, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Thane of Fife, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Transatlantic, this day, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 27: Boomerang (s.), 600 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton; James Paterson (s.), 900 tons, Captain Harley, for Rockhampton; Frederick, barque, 498 tons, Captain Nanacott, for Callao.

Mr. F. Kelsey and 3 servants were omitted in the arrival of the Atrevica, from Mauritius.

Agnes Irving left Grafton on 25th instant, at 2 p.m.; crossed the bar on 26th at 9.50 a.m.; arrived in Sydney on the 27th at 11.30 p.m. Experienced strong south-west winds to Port Stephens, with light westerly wind from thence to Sydney. Passed the Yarra Yarra (s.), on the 26th, at 11 a.m., off Clarence Peak; 27th, at 10 a.m., observed two schooners lying in Seal Rock Bay. Her cargo consists of 1800 bags maize, 6 casks tallow, 3.0 hides, 20 sides bacon, 3 coops fowls, 6 boxes eggs, and sundries.

The Neptune (s.), Captain Kerr, arrived yesterday from London via the Cape of Good Hope. She is the property of Messrs. R. and F. Tooth, and will be employed in the cattle trade (for which purpose she was specially built), in conjunction with the Alford (s.). The Neptune is a fine roomy vessel, fitted in a very superior manner for the transport of stock. She left the Downs on the 17th March, and called at the Cape for coals, leaving again on the 16th May, and we have been favoured by Captain Kerr with papers to the 12th of May. She reports having spoken the Elphinstone, from Adelaide to London, 65 days out, 400 miles to the westward of the Cape.

The s.s. Lady Bowen, under the command of Captain Barnett, late of the Queen Bess, arrived yesterday from Greenock, where she was built to the order of the Queensland Steam Company. She left Greenock on the 1st March, put into Kingston on the 2nd through stress of weather, and sailed again on the 3rd; was compelled to take shelter in Waterford the same night, sailing again on the 5th; arrived at St. Vincent on the 17th, and, after taking in a supply of coal, left again on the 22nd. She kept up steam for thirty hours, when canvas was got on the ship, and she remained under sail for nine days. Steam was then again got up, and a course steered for the Cape of Good Hope, but she was taken into Saldanah Bay, where she arrived on the 24th April. Here she again took in some coal, and left for the Cape on the 28th, arriving the same night. Her coaling was here completed, and she finally left for Sydney on 5th May. Steamed for ten days, then unshipped the floats, and was under canvas for thirty-three days. On 15th June again shipped the floats, and got steam on her. Sighted King's Island on the 24th instant, passed Kent's Group on the 25th at 6 a.m., and shortly after encountered a heavy N.N.W. gale. The Lady Bowen is the second steamer built for the Queensland Company, and is in every respect similar to the City of Brisbane (s.), belonging to the A. S. N Co. She called in here to land some passengers, and leaves for Brisbane to-night, Captain Barnett has favoured us with Cape papers to the 5th May.

The Alexandra has made a very good passage of 42 days from Batavia, bringing a full cargo of sugar.

The clipper ship William Duthie arrived in harbour in tow of the steamer Broadalbane early on the morning of the 27th, after a capital passage of 78 days from pilot to pilot. She left the Downs on the 5th April, discharged her pilot on the 8th, and crossed the equator on the 26th; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 23rd May, and reported off Cape Otway on the 20th instant. She ran down her easting in a parallel of latitude 43 S., carrying light winds. The William Duthie brings a full cargo of general merchandise, in addition to which she has the following stock and birds, all in splendid condition, a valuable cow and bull calf, which gained a first class prize; 10 very fine white swans, 12 decoy ducks, and 3 Shetland ponies.

NEWCASTLE,

ARRIVALS.

June 25.—Bright Planet, barque, 165 tons, Adams, from Geelong.
June 25.—Syren, brig, 157 tons, Hall, from Melbourne.
June 25.—Meteor, barque, 279 tons, Verney, from Lyttelton, N. Z.
June 25.—Yarra, schooner, 130 tons, Tulloch, from Auckland.
June 26.—Kohinoor, barque, 280 tons, Dyson, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.—Gratia, brig, Jacobs, for Hobart Town, with 240 tons coal.
June 25.—Barwon (s.), Lowrie, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 460 tons coal, 40 bags oysters, and 1 box wearing apparel.
June 25.—Traveller, schooner, Groves, for Melbourne, with 151 tons coal.
June 26.—Albert, barque, Holkins, for Nelson, N. Z., with 330 tons coal, 30 sheep, 10 pigs, and 1 ton hay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 25.—Maria, Comet, Don Juan, Nancy, Star of Australia from Sydney.
June 26.—Metaris, Fortune, Gazelle, General Wool, West Hartley No. 1, West Hartley No. 2, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JUNE 27.

4 packages tobacco, Gordon and Gotch
25 cases jams, 115 packages fruit, J. Pope
20 cases iron pipes, 2 cases balcony, P. N. Russell and Co.
6 bales wool, 161 cases oilstores, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
6 bales wool, W. Wolfen and Co.
2 cases clothing, 2 cases hats, 17 packages boots, 2 cases shirts, 1 case woollens, C. Moore and Co.
1 case hats, A. M'Arthur and Co.
3 packages glass, W. and W. Ayton
6 bales wool, 13 casks tallow, Tidwell, Wilson, and Co,
27 bales wool, 6 dozen mats, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
37 bales wool, E. B. Cornish
36 bales wool, Oriental Bank
19 bales wool, 73 hides, 5 packages tallow, 1 bundle skins, Mort and Co.
13 bales wool, G. Stabler
1 package drapery, F. Giles and Co.
361 bales hay, Barker and Co.
46 cases jams, 349 bags flour, J. M'Kinlay
600 bags flour, E. C. Bruellist
1 case boots, D. Roberts
16 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
48 cases jams, 20 cases onions, W. H. M'Keown
1 case cigars, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.
4 cases fancy goods, 1 cask cutlery, D. and S. M. Levi
4 bags potatoes, 1 bags flour, Lotze and Lorenzh
200 bushels maize, 883 bags flour, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
9 cases fancy goods, C. Hoffmeny and Co.
16 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.
22 cwt gold, Saddington and Sons
2000 bags bark, 50 bags oats, 150 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp
1000 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy
5 cases Rochelle, W. Drysdale
17 casks tallow, 12 bundles skins, W. Dean and Co.
1 bale wool, Durham and Irwin
3 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
88 bags flour, 5 bales bags, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.
160 barrels apples, Meyerfeld and Co.
3 cases confectionery, A Fairfax and Co.
454 sacks flour, Beilby and Scott
7 bales wool, Tucker and Co

DUTY PAID.

10 hogsheads beer, Cook and Co.
2 packages tobacco, 1 case cigars, Reincke and Co,
1 case opium, G Wah
2 boxes opium, H Shing
10 hogsheads ale, J B North.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Sydney, New South Wales, 27th June, 1864.

Dear Sir,—At the termination of a pleasant voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to this port, we, the undersigned saloon and steerage passengers, feel that we cannot part with you without some expression of our high opinion of you, both as a commander and a gentleman, in charge of, and part owner of the good steamer Neptune.

After a long and honourable career of twenty-eight years in the merchant service, during which time many congratulatory addresses have been presented to you, it might appear almost superfluous any expression of our appreciation of your services, but we feel that were we to refrain from doing so in the present instance, would only prove our ingratitude.

The screw steamer Neptune has proved herself to be a good sea boat, as we had reason to be thankful for in the gales she experienced on the 11th and 12th instant. The admirable manner in which she behaved on the occasion referred to, and the cool and quiet manner in which the necessary orders were given by you, called forth our admiration, and inspired us all with confidence in you and your ship, for we know when a commander loses heart on such trying occasions, the result is confusion.

Your demeanour to all on board has been dignified, gentlemanly, and therefore courteous; and although naturally glad that our voyage has terminated, we otherwise part with you and your amiable wife and children, with sincere feelings of respect, and with best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of yourself, Mrs. Kerr, and children,

Believe us to be, dear, Sir, ever faithfully yours,

Robert Hudget	J. W. B Castray
Mary M'Kay	L. Castray
George Green	D M'Kay
Abraham Russel	Mr. Maners
Mary Gorman	W. Allem
Mrs. Hudget	James Stack
James Jamieson	Peter Murray
Caroline Jamieson	J. F. Conway
Robert Gray	M. Lawler
Jane Gray	John Paul
Thomas Brady	William Mashett

L. R. Castray, D.A.C G.

R. A. Kerr, Esq., commander screw steamer Neptune, Port Jackson Harbour.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51'41. Longitude, 10h 4m. 46s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 56m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.—Penola, from Adelaide; City of Launceston (s.), from Launceston
June 26.—Northam, P. and O. S. from Sydney, at 7 a.m.

DEPARTURE.

June 25.—Maria Anabe, for Sydney; Omeo, for Otago; Alexandra, for Brisbane; Katherine, for Port Frederick; Sydney Griffiths, Our Hope, for Newcastle.
June 26.—Victoria, for Callao; Bastian, for Batavia,
June 27,—Minister Thorbeck, for Batavia.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JUNE 27, 9 A.M.

Armidale ...	W. Fine and clear.	Bar. 26 786.	Ther. 50·5
Tamworth ...	Calm. Fine and frosty.		
Murrurundi ...	Calm. Fine.		Ther. 50·
Newcastle ...	N.W. Sharp, fine, and clear.	Bar. 30·336.	
Mudgee ...	Calm. Very fine.		
Bathurst ...	S.W. Cloudy.	Bar. 28 192.	Ther. 47·
Forbes ...	S. Light. Fine, clear.		
Young ...	Calm. Fine.		Ther. 43·
Goulburn ...	Calm. Cloudy, frosty, plenty ice.	Bar. 28 238.	
Braidwood ...	N W. Cloudy, foggy, cold.		
Yass ...	Calm. Foggy, very cold.		
Gundagai ...	W. Fine, frosty.		
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Foggy, cold.		
Deniliquin ...	N.E Cloudy, dull.	Bar. 30·102.	Ther. 44·
Hay ...	Calm. Fine.		
Albury ...	N.N.E. Overcast, cloudy.	Bar. 29.944.	Ther. 52·
Wollongong ...	Fine.		
Kiama ...	Fine.		
South Head ...	S.W. Fine, and clear.		
Sydney ...	W.N.W. Fine and clear.	Bar. 30·343.	Ther. 48·
Melbourne ...	N. Fine, Bar. 30 318.	Ther. 72·	
Queenscliff ...	N.W. Bar. 30 35.	Ther. 55·	
Cape Schank ...	N.W. Fine, Bar 30 03	Ther. 57·	
Cape Otway ...	N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·915	Ther. 52·	
Portland Bay.	N.N.W. Bar. 140·54.	Ther. 59·	

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 27. 8 30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
Noon.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.
5 p.m.	Calm.	Calm, and clear.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JUNE 27TH, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Armidale.....	26·786	50·5	45·	42·	...	...	...	W.	...	0
Newcastle ...	30·336	50·	48·	44·	60·	41·	...	N.W.	...	0
Bathurst.....	28·192	47·	38·0	32·	45·	33·	...	S.S. W.	1	10
Goulburn ...	28·238	43·	34·1	34·	46·3	29 2	0	Calm	nil	0
Albury	29·944	52·	44·	43·	...	28·	...	N.N E	0	0
Deniliquin ...	30·102	44·	42·	34·	...	...	0	N E.	1	9

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

June 27.—Armidale, fine, clear; Newcastle, sharp, fine, clear; Bathurst, cloudy; Goulburn, fine, frosty; Albury, overcast, gloomy; Deniliquin, cloudy, dull.

DIARY.

REMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June 1864.		SUN. Rises.	Sets.	SIDE WATER Morn.	After.
28	TUESDAY	7 7	4 51	3 6	3 31

New Moon, 4th July, 10h. 39m. a.m.

BIRTHS MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed or they cannot be inserted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864.

A VERY interesting agitation is in progress in Belgium upon the subject of fiscal reform. It commenced in 1822, when part of the Monarchy of Holland. The intelligent people, largely engaged in manufactures were desirous of reducing to a moderate rate the charges upon imported goods. At that time, however, the spirit of all European Governments was hostile to commercial freedom. Whether this enmity is to be ascribed to a deliberate purpose on the part of the ruling classes (as often imputed) —to extract by this means an indemnity for the loss of their privileges through the revolutionary war, or whether it resulted from the ignorance of economic laws which generally prevailed—will be assumed, according as more or less selfishness and corruption are ascribed to those times. Such, however, was the fact; and when we consider what the sufferings which were endured after the close of the great wars by the masses of the people, and the comparative plenty which has resulted from the relaxation of that frightful code of embarrassment and restriction, we may rejoice in the belief that all attempts to restore those chains will prove for ever fruitless—that whatever the world has lost or gained, it has, at least, accomplished this much; it has attained a conviction that the freedom of industry is essential to its development and to its reward—that it is one of "the rights of men."

The revolution of 1830, which put an end to the dynasty of the elder Bourbons, and deprived Holland of the Government of Belgium led to the abatement of those fiscal barriers which created often much uneasiness between Belgium and France. But Belgium has advanced much more rapidly in the doctrines of free trade in their application than her great neighbour. The successful agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws in England, and the liberation of the British tariff from its innumerable protective items, acted upon the Belgian mind with great force, and led to a similar agitation. Belgium, too weak to give its neighbours umbrage under the sovereignty of an intelligent Prince, has enjoyed a liberty almost unknown in any other continental kingdom. The friends of freedom held their meetings as we were accustomed to hold them. There were gatherings in all their great towns, and deliberations in all their chambers of commerce. They came to a conclusion which they forced upon the Government that no impost should be levied for the protection of any manufacture, but that the Customs should be simply for the supply of the wants of the State; that they should not be protective, but exclusively fiscal. When the Belgians came to examine the operation of protection, they found that it hindered them all; that it enhanced the price of their machinery, and that it obstructed those improvements which, as a country devoted to manufactures, it so largely required. We believe that the principles of free trade carried to this extent have been almost unanimously adopted by the people of Belgium;—that it is no more a question in that country than in England whether it is for the advantage of the consumer that trade should be free. What required a long and serious conflict in England came to the hand of the Belgians as an established principle. They had the advantage of pointing to a country even more favourable for protection than their own. France herself has felt the influence of foreign opinion; and although a large and probably dominant party in France is against free trade, the spirit of the age is against them, and they will have to succumb to the weight and power of those facts which are daily accumulating.

But the Belgians have advanced a step further. Having established the principle that Customs should be fiscal, and not protective—that they should contemplate the raising of revenue, and not the cherishing of particular forms of industry, they have gone beyond the English commercial reformers and called upon the Government to abolish indirect taxation altogether. The reasons given are, of course, of that obvious kind which meet every speculator at once—that the cheapest of all taxes are those which are direct—that their incidence is unencumbered with any charges of collection—that by leaving the ports open and free to all commerce, an encouragement is given to trade which it could not otherwise possess. In fact, the Belgians have made out a case extremely strong in their favour, chiefly arising from the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. They have a frontier between France and Belgium which now requires constant vigilance, and leads to frequent collision. In the early history of some of their great seaports they enjoyed the great advantage of absolute fiscal freedom. They have seen a large portion of their trade pass away to Hamburgh and Rotterdam and other commercial cities which impose no burdens upon shipping, but leave the commercial world the freest action by the abolition of indirect taxation. To recover part of this prosperity and to be saved from all further trouble in guarding frontiers and in checking evasion, they are proposing to abolish their Custom-houses altogether. They think that by retaining excise duties—by imposing a charge upon merchants and traders, on the same principle as our charges are levied upon publicans and beer-shops—they will raise in the cheapest form a revenue which will ultimately be paid by the consumer as now, but which will be exposed to fewer objections.

This agitation is now in full career. The subject has been discussed at large assemblies of scientific and commercial men, and it is not improbable, if political reasons do not prevent, that Belgium—situated as she is—will find her account in setting up as a country absolutely free from all burdens upon manufactures, or upon commerce and navigation. The reformers propose that the Government should withdraw from many forms of interference, which now require much of its attention and much of its revenue, and that the enlargement of the circle of municipal life should discharge the central power, both from the cost and from the labour, of whatever a people can do for themselves, and whatever can be done better by the people.

In noticing this highly interesting movement of one of the smallest nations of Europe—one of the most peaceful, industrious, and, at present, happy (always, however, threatened with the overshadowing power of the great monarchy at its side)—we must remember that the propriety or not of the extreme measure depends entirely upon local considerations. It would be deplorable empiricism to pretend to apply to all countries the same system. It does not follow because Customs can be safely abolished in such a country as Belgium, that they can be simultaneously swept away in all countries. While general principles light the path of the statesman, and enable him to avoid the grand blunders which much result from ignorance of economic laws, it is equally true that in any application of these laws statesmanship requires skilful adaptation, lest mischief should be done to that very cause which it is intended to promote.

While such discretion is required we have no doubt that it is in this direction that the financial system of nations will tend. They will increase the direct and decrease the indirect taxation. They will remove from their commerce all those hindrances which really obstruct its development or check the influx of strangers; and it is probable that when once the example is set, the spirit of imitation and rivalry will carry forward these great reforms with a rapidity of which we have now little idea. Nothing is more certain than that *if* a people were *intelligent*, and if in the distribution of their burdens a spirit of equity could prevail, direct taxation is the true principle of government, because it confines its operation to its own exclusive sphere, and produces no other mischief than that of abstracting from the pockets of the people the money they pay. This mischief indeed can be converted into a benefit if in the wise application of their contributions they receive in the peace, order, and good government of society that security and satisfaction without which all national resources must lie dormant, and in the midst of the largest elements of material wealth the people remain miserable and poor.

THE life of MORGAN is doubly forfeit to the law, for two lives have now been taken by him. He shot M'LEAN out of sheer suspicion that he was going for the police when he was only going for the doctor to attend to the wounds of another victim of MORGAN's violence; and he has now shot M'GINNITY, who in the prosecution of his lawful duty was trying to capture him. How much longer is this villain to be at large? For months now he has kept a whole district between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee in terror. There is a price set upon his head, yet no one wins the reward, or wins the honour of purging the community of a villain. He roves from place to place, and from station to station, and seems neither to fear nor to experience any dangerous welcome. He has laboured, and to some extent it would seem effectually, to win the sympathy or at any rate secure the non-enmity of the station employés, by constituting himself the guardian of their interests, by professing to inquire into the way they are treated, and the rations they receive, and by promising to rectify any complaints they may have to make against their masters. It is an ingenious dodge, and one that would seem to have served his turn, for it is only on the supposition that he has made friends that we can account for the ease with which he orders the men on the stations he visits, to do so as he likes. The men at Round Hill possibly did not object to MORGAN's visit so long as he did nothing worse than make them sit in a row and drink grog. That is a sort of sticking-up that they may have liked rather than otherwise, and one to which they may have often voluntarily subjected themselves in front of a public-house. But their subsequent experiences may, perhaps, lead them to distrust even so generous a champion. While MORGAN was "shouting" at their employer's expense, they did not foresee that at a later period of the day three of them would be wounded by his pistols in his drunken suspiciousness, and that one of them would be killed. The grog-drinking was, no doubt, very comic, but the shooting was very tragic. A champion and self-appointed protector of the working classes, who fires into a mob of them because one of his own pistols goes off by accident, is a friend of a kind that may be agreeably dispensed with. The wounded men and the friends of the murdered man do not probably entertain very grateful ideas of this "poor man's friend," and would rather that, if they are to be protected, the protection should come from some other source.

In these economical days, when everybody in the public service is threatened with a turn of the screw, and when useful public undertakings are kept in abeyance for want of funds, it is vexatious to think how much money has been spent in the hitherto vain attempt to catch one villain. MORGAN, though he undoubtedly has confederates, generally makes his appearance alone, yet though for weeks he has been steadily pursued by separate parties of police, he has only twice been sighted by them. That he could thus successfully dodge them for this period without getting useful hints from some friendly watchers seems almost incredible, while had there been equal zeal in giving the police timely notice of his movements and his whereabouts, he would before this have been either shot or captured. At Round Hill Station the police on a previous visit received a very scurvy welcome, and indeed we understand would have made for that very place on the night of the outrage but for the fact that the treatment they received on their previous visit induced them to prefer the hospitality of the open bush. It is discouraging to have to protect men who do not seem able to lift a finger in their own defence, and who will not even assist those who could protect them. The Round Hill people, we hear, had professed themselves not afraid of MORGAN, and quite ready to give him a warm reception. A little of this valorousness of tongue would have been usefully exchanged for a little more valorousness of deed.

The police have, of course, been freely blamed for indolence and cowardice, but the fact that no one else has ventured to come forward and shew how easy it is to take the man and to earn the reward, shews that it is easier to find fault than to do differently. Some of the police have been out day and night during all the late bad weather, till horses and men are getting knocked up, and M'GINNITY has disproved with his life the charge of personal cowardice as against himself. It seems, however, a fair subject for the consideration of the authorities whether the arms the police carry are the most effective for bringing down well-mounted robbers. Revolvers are very good at close quarters, but the chances are rare when a struggle at close quarters is possible. LOWRIE was shot at close quarters, the constable and he being under the same verandah. But both BURKE and O'MEALLEY were brought down by long-barrelled pieces. For bush hunting, revolvers do not seem very efficacious, though they are the lightest and handiest to carry. The bushrangers, however, are quite as expert in the use of revolvers and quite as well supplied with them as the police, as has been shewn on more than one occasion.

The hunt for MORGAN will suffer no abatement on account of his last murder. On the contrary, it will be pushed with renewed zeal. The police force has the additional motive of desiring to avenge the death of a comrade, and the residents of the whole district will feel themselves imperatively called upon to do their utmost to clear their neighbourhood and the colony of a scoundrel who is an injury as well as a disgrace. Organised parties must hunt him down till he is caught. Though the bush may be scrubby, and may offer many opportunities for concealment, there must be many persons who know all the ins and outs of the bush as well as MORGAN does, and there must be some too who are not unacquainted with his favourite haunts. This local knowledge must be gathered up and turned to account. Every man's hand must be against the murderer. The district must purge itself, and that without delay. The Government we presume will do its utmost, but it must count, and not in vain, on the full co-operation of the entire district. If MORGAN and BEN HALL were both secured we might hope for a lull in bushranging, for though there are plenty of others not unwilling to do a little robbery they would be discouraged if the more notorious robbers came to an evil end, and if the prestige of law and authority were re-established.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir John Young, and the Hon. Premier returned to Sydney by the last train from Picton yesterday evening, having since the sale of the alpacas on Thursday, paid a visit to the Shoalhaven gullies.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A rifle match, proposed to have taken place between ten of the Glebe and South Sydney Companies came off on Saturday last at the South Sydney Rifle Butts, when, owing to the absence of one of the Glebe Company, only nine of their number fired, and the general average added to make up for the absentee. The ranges fired at were 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. The respective scores were as follows:—South Sydney Company: Lieutenant Walker 36, corporal Weekes 36, corporal Murphy 46, private White 32, private Burnett 29, private Edwards 32, private Wallwork 37, private Waterman 35, private Walsh 42, private Watson 34: total 359. Glebe Company: Captain Goodlet 37, Lieutenant Lankester 22, private Steel 39, private Harrison 22, private Gillard 6, private Brown 35, private Grey 14, private Mitchell 18, private Poolman 27, average for absentee 24: total 244. The South Sydney Company winning by 115 points. The wind was very unfavourable for the competitors, being strong and gusty from the right, rendering all hands rather unsteady.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WATERLOO ESTATE.—On Sunday, the City Coroner held an inquest at the residence of Mr. O. Tigh, Waterloo Estate, respecting the death of David Anderson, a young man who was fatally injured on the day before. Deceased was a respectable young man, and his aged parents were mainly supported by his labour; he was twenty-three years of age, and had been in the colony ten years. About seven o'clock on Saturday morning he left the brick-kiln of his employer (Mr. Tigh) with a ton of bricks in his cart. He was going along a by-road which leads from the kiln to the Newtown Road, and had not gone far before the accident occurred. There is a deep hole in the road, and deceased ran to his horse to pull it clear of the rut; he however missed the reins, was knocked down by the shaft, and fell on his back across the hollow. The wheel passed over the lower part of his body, and, according to medical testimony, he suffered severe injuries to his liver. A number of men who were mending the road a little distance away ran to the deceased and helped him back to his employer's house, where he died from internal hemorrhage soon after ten o'clock. The jury's verdict stated that deceased's death had been occasioned accidentally.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN AT THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Yesterday evening Mr Charles Kean appeared at the Prince of Wales Theatre in his great character of Cardinal Wolsey, and Mrs. Kean in that of Katherine of Aragon. The house was well filled in every part, and on the first appearance of these eminent artistes they were greeted with a hearty round of cheering which continued for some time, and contrasted forcibly with the perfect quiet that followed during the performance, both circumstances plainly indicating the high admiration of the audience for the talents of Mr. and Mrs. Kean, and the full appreciation of their acting. Mr. Kean's impersonation of the diplomatic and ambitious Wolsey is always regarded as among the greatest of his many fine conceptions, and unparalleled on the stage. In the first and second acts Wolsey is presented in the calmness of conscious power and prosperity, and that which is most strikingly developed to his character is the equanimity of temper and action suitable to ecclesiastical discipline. But in the third act, the Cardinal appears under the influence of those circumstances which led to his fall, and came between the mighty ambition that absorbed his mind and the accomplishment of his desires. It is indeed impossible to conceive a more perfect study of the part, even to the very mannerisms of the prelate, which are carried through with extraordinary minuteness and perfection. The anxiety of Wolsey to guess at the cause of the King's displeasure,—his meditation upon the probable marriage of Henry with ANNE BOLEYN—his prostration on finding that the letter relative to all his plans had fallen into the hands of the King—his rebuke of Sussex and the other nobles who revile him—his address to Cromwell, and his final reflection—are all given with such effect that the actor is lost in the contemplation of the Cardinal, his fall, and his agony. As Catherine of Aragon Mrs. Kean realises the historical portrait of the ill-used daughter of Ferdinand of Spain, and whether in the expression of pathos or dignity this lady is equally powerful in carrying with her the sympathies and the admiration of the audience, a fact very palpable in the trial scene, where Catherine appeals to her royal husband for protection in the name of a wife; and then charges the Cardinal with being privy to the proceedings instituted against her. Again, in her retirement, when visited by Wolsey and the Pope's legate, her dignified bearing towards them, and the sufferings of a grief-stricken woman are striking and effective portions of this fine part; in many portions of which Mr. Kean received the applause of a most attentive audience. Henry VIII. was on the whole very well sustained by Mr. Rogers, who was excellently, and we believe historically, "made up"; there was a tolerable brusqueness in the impersonation, but he accosts ANNE BOLEYN more like Polyphemus than with the peculiar winning manner attributed to Henry. Miss Chapman's Anna Boleyn was a quiet and pleasing performance. Mr. Bartlett sustained the same character that he did on the occasion when this play was performed during the first engagement of the Keans, the Duke of Buckingham. The Duke is attached in the first act, and on his way to the Tower delivers an address to the assembled people in anticipation of his approaching execution, which was carefully and touchingly declaimed by Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Cathcart made an excellent Cromwell, and though he is but too seldom seen, yet performs the part with a due appreciation of its importance to the success of the scenes in which Cromwell is placed. Mr. Everett appeared as the Earl of Sussex, Mr. Appleton as Suffolk, Mr. Charles Walsh as Norfolk, and Mr. Burford as the Lord Chamberlain,—all with creditable effect. At the end of the play, Mr. and Mrs Kean were called before the curtain and again loudly cheered. It was originally supposed that the present engagement would extend over two weeks, but the illness of Mrs. Kean prevented her and Mr. Kean leaving Melbourne at the time intended; the period of their engagement has, therefore, been limited to seven nights altogether, which concludes on Monday next; and they will

MORE OF THE "POOR BLACKS."—Emboldened by the success of their late raid upon Mr. Giles' dray, and the impunity with which it was committed, the blacks have ventured to extend their operations in this line. We hear that Mr. Mant's drays were stopped on their way to Gigoomgan. On Sunday last the Ban Ban drays proceeding to that station with stores for Mr. Edwards, M.L.A., had reached Copenhagen Bend, on the Gayndah Road, about four miles from Maryborough, when the drivers were suddenly set upon by some score of savages, and were compelled for safety to fly, having no fire-arms or any other weapon of defence with them. Left to themselves, the black bushrangers immediately commenced the plunder of the drays, and were in the midst of their operations when Mr. Helsham, of Doongal, and a man named Macdonald, came along the road towards Maryborough. Seeing the pillaging business going on, they at once, though unarmed, dashed gallantly amongst the blacks, Mr. Helsham holding in his hand his meerschaum pipe-case. The blacks, evidently mistaking it for some "infernal" death-dealing machine, were scared, and took to their heels as fast as they could. The drivers of the drays were at no great distance, and coming up, the stores were examined. Nothing was missing but a few portable articles, the timely arrival of Mr. Helsham and Macdonald saving Mr. Edwards from a more serious loss. The blacks could not be followed for want of fire-arms, but they were seen to go down the river bank which was near at hand, and immediately after this the noise of oars paddling was heard on the water. The spot is near to that where Mr. Giles was stuck up, and seems chosen with great 'cuteness for their depredations. The river runs almost alongside the road; there they keep a boat moored, and the opposite bank of the river having a close scrub lining it, they can instantly find a hiding-place where pursuit is next to impossible. Of course, beyond a visit to the spot by a mounted constable, nothing has been done: there is no force available to punish the wretches. There they lie in ambush within a hundred yards of the spot ready to attack the first dray they have information has a load suited to their requirements. It has been currently reported through the town that Mr. Giles had died from the effects of the wounds received from the blacks when they attacked his drays. We are happy, however, to be in a position to state that, although seriously injured, he is in a fair way to recover. We learn that the blacks have returned the tea stolen from the Government dray: they state they don't want tea, but sugar, flour, and tobacco. An attempt was made last Saturday, we learn, to stick-up the camp of the road party at a time when the men were at their work and a female was left in charge. The opportune arrival of the overseer, who succeeded in getting into one of the tents where a gun was kept, saved the clothes and other property of the men from being plundered. On Monday, Mr. Gilbert's (butcher), man was taking out meat to Stradbally, about six miles from Maryborough, when a nullah nullah was hurled at him, one end of which struck the horse near the hip and penetrated about an inch; horse and man escaped further damage. The same day Alderman Booker, trying to capture a blackfellow that had been stealing beef at his slaughter-yard, was, after having been severely bruised and bitten by him, compelled to let him go, being set upon by about fifty blackfellows who came to the rescue of their companion. On Tuesday, the mailman from Gayndah reports, when about twelve miles from Maryborough he was startled by the sudden springing from the long grass where they lay concealed, of about twenty or thirty armed blacks. They immediately blockaded his way, and with their yells and fierce gesticulations, so frightened him that in the confusion the horse with the mail-bag got away. The mailman arrived late on Tuesday night and reported what had happened; and early next morning the mailman and a mounted constable proceeded in search of the missing mail. The horse, which fortunately was an old stager, had made tracks for one of the usual stopping-places on the road, and was brought in by some gentlemen travelling to Maryborough. On Tuesday night the store of Mr. Curtis, tobacconist, was again attempted to be entered. Several cases of petty larceny have also been reported to us during the last week. In consequence of the thievish and turbulent spirit exhibited by the blacks on Fraser's Island, the harbour-master and police magistrate, who lately visited that island, did not distribute amongst them the customary gratuities of the season. The blacks were shown the blankets, tobacco, &c., intended to have been distributed amongst them; the goods were then packed up, and they were told they would not get them until the murderers of "Yankee Jack," the timberer, were delivered up.—*Maryborough Chronicle*, June 9.

THE WENTWORTH MINES.—The past week has exhibited no falling off in the prosperity of the Lucknow. Several rich prospects have been raised which bear out the opinion of many practical men, that the most productive ground has yet to be opened. The prospectors on the western boundary are driving on the lode, out of which they have got a good colour. They followed a most promising looking leader to its junction with the lode, but obtained nothing better than a prospect of a few grains to the dish. The indications below are so good that it is strange no payable ground has been struck. That gold in large quantities must be somewhere in close neighbourhood to them is certain, and they mean to thoroughly try the whole extent of their ground before relinquishing the search. The Phœnix Company have unexpectedly cut into a fine vein of golden quartz lying a few feet from the surface, at the end of the mill. The stone looks splendid, and when crushed will, no doubt be found very rich. The vein from which this sample was taken is large, and shows well for a continuance. This valuable discovery is most opportune, as the water has been allowed to rise in the old workings during their temporary abandonment. The new machinery will start to work about the beginning of next week. The Sawyers have struck a capital leader in the light sandstone which has yielded at the rate of 3 ozs. to the bucket. They are working both shafts, and paddocking some very fair dirt. From the Industry Rewarded, a fine prospect, showing about 10 ozs. to the bucket, was raised on Tuesday, and another on Thursday giving 1 dwt. to the dish. These were obtained from one of the rich patches of so frequent occurrence in this claim. They are paddocking a large quantity of promising looking stuff, and have plenty more underground. In the Hard-to-Find, a prospect was washed on Tuesday giving a show of about 1 oz. to the dish, but they were obliged to discontinue working in the shaft from which it was obtained, as they broke through into the ground formerly worked by the old company, and are flooded out for the present. The Perseverance party cut into a capital patch of good dirt on Thursday; a sample washed gave 1 oz. to a small dish. They are paddocking from this leader, which has already yielded a large quantity of an excellent sample. In the Uncle Tom claim, the leader has dipped down hill, and they are trying it from the other side by sinking and driving. This is all that has been done since last Thursday. Frank Hart and party, at the rear of the Homeward Bound, are down 64 feet in hard basaltic rock, consequently the progress of the work is slow. The richest prospect of the week was obtained from a depth of 130 feet in the Golden Point claim on Thursday. From a small tin bucketful of dirt they washed about 6 lbs. of pure gold, and shortly afterwards another sample, equally rich, from a smaller vessel. These were got from the rich patchy vein that has yielded so well for some time past. From the Golden Gate they are raising some fair dirt. A quantity brought to the surface yesterday, about four loads, is supposed to contain at least 4 to 5 lbs. weight of pure gold. They are driving in the higher level, and have cut into good indications. The Morning Star party have not yet returned to their old leader, being occupied in trying the new ground; nothing fresh has transpired lately in this claim. Stewart's party touched a rich vein on Saturday, and have been working it all the week. The first prospect gave 2 lbs. to the bucket. The dirt paddocked looks splendid, and promises not to fall far short of the prospect in yield.—*Western Examiner* of Saturday.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—On the 22nd instant, the Council met pursuant to notice. Present—the Chairman, Mr. C. Artlett; and councillors Gleadall, M'Coy, Helmrich, and Taylor. Minutes confirmed and correspondence read. The chairman reported the result of the Appeal Day. The chairman of works reported that the men were employed in various ways jobbing; that the gutterings of Gipps and Prospect streets, about which complaints were made, had been inspected, and that no alterations was recommended. The treasurer reported that, pursuant to authority, contractor Cripps had been paid a cheque for £30. The clerk reported that he had since the last meeting received rates to the amount of £39 13s., making a total of £98 18s. The above reports were received. Moved by councillor M'Coy seconded by councillor Taylor, that the clerk be instructed to carry out the resolution of Council, dated March 25th, 1864. The clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Dean, drawing his attention to certain parties who are removing soil, &c., from Government land within this municipality. Mr. Alston moved, seconded by Mr. Gleadall, that a notice-board, or "rubbish shot"—be placed at the gravel-hole in front of Mr. Kenneth Stewart's property, and the chairman instructed the clerk to provide the same. Resolved, on the motion of Councillor Gleadall, seconded by councillor M'Coy, that six insertions of a weekly advertisement be secured in each of the daily papers, inviting freeholders and leaseholders in need of water supplies, to apply for the same, stating number of rooms and where situate." On motion of the chairman, seconded by councillor Helmrich, the report of the finance committee, brought up on the 15th instant, was adopted. In answer to a question from councillor Gleadall, the chairman stated that both the late and the present Minister for Lands had long since directed the alignment of the Old South Head Road, and that the council were only awaiting the action of the Surveyor-General. On the motion of councillor Gleadall, seconded by councillor Alston, the council resolved into a committee of the whole, to consider how they should deal with those who now are, or may be, in arrears of rates at the end of the current month. Moved by councillor Alston, seconded by councillor Gleadall, "That an advertisement be inserted in the daily papers, intimating that for all rates remaining in arrear at the expiration of thirty days, after service of the customary notice, distress warrants will be issued forthwith." It was also resolved on the motion of councillor Gleadall, seconded by Councillor M'Coy, "That notice to those who are in arrears for land be published three times consecutively in the daily papers, and as in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case ex parte Backhouse, it has been ruled that the payment of arrears of rates upon lands may be legally enforced, with costs;—the rate-payers who have failed to pay up their arrears before the 30th instant, will be dealt with accordingly." On the motion of councillor Alston, seconded by councillor Helmrich, Mr. Dennis Martin was appointed bailiff, and the chairman was instructed to duly execute his warrant of office accordingly. On motion of councillor Gleadall, seconded by councillor Alston, the council resumed, and the chairman reported the foregoing resolutions. Report received on motion of the chairman, seconded by councillor M'Coy. On motion of councillor Gleadall, seconded by councillor Taylor, the thirty-sixth standing order of council was suspended. Moved by councillor Gleadall, seconded by councillor Taylor, "That the report of the committee of the whole, brought up by the chairman this evening, be adopted." The foregoing motions seriatim confirmed.

At Newport, a child, the son of a sea captain, went out in charge of a woman and entered a photographic shop. While the woman was having her portrait taken, the child seized a cup containing some photographic solution, and drank it off. Death ensued in a few hours.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

PARRAMATTA.

Monday, 9 p.m.

A NUMEROUS and influential public meeting was held at the Court-house this evening, in aid of the sufferers by the recent floods. The Mayor presided, and resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting were moved and supported by the Revs. W. Rigg and Dean Sumner, Messrs. Lackey, M.P.; P. Wools, Staff, and Randle. Mr. Dobson was appointed treasurer.

BATHURST.

Monday, 6 p.m.

Ben Hall and two other bushrangers made their appearance at Canowindra last Thursday. They went to Pearce's store and demanded money. Mr. Pearce told them he had none to give them. The bushrangers to intimidate him burnt portions of his account books, and then finding no money forthcoming they said they would take him into the bush and hold him to ransom. They then made him prisoner, and as they were leaving the store one of the ruffians dropped his carbine and it exploded. They hurried Mr. Pearce away six miles into the bush, and tied his hands behind a tree, and told him he must procure £300 from his brother, who resided in Carcoar, and, fixing bayonets to their guns, threatened they would pin him to the tree if the money was not obtained. They told him to name a messenger, and as he persisted in saying it was impossible to get such a ransom they pricked him several times with the points of their bayonets. At one time the scoundrels announced their determination to carry him away further and put him to death, and afterwards said they would kill him where he stood.

In spite of their menaces, finding they could wring nothing from Mr. Pearce, they at length set him at liberty.

From Canowindra the gang proceeded to Mr. Rothery's estate, near Carcoar. Mr. Rothery ordered them off, threatening to shoot the first man of them that crossed his threshold. In revenge the bushrangers set fire to about twenty tons of hay and then decamped.

Superintendent Lydiard is in pursuit of the bushrangers, who it is reported have crossed the Lachlan, but the force at his command is very small.

A prisoner named Kennedy, under escort from Sydney to the Bathurst gaol, made his escape near Hartley, on Saturday night. He was one of a batch of twenty convicts who were being conveyed in a police van and one of Cobb's coaches. The vehicles got bogged, and on the prisoners being taken out Kennedy slunk off.

MUDGEE.

Monday.

A foot race took place to-day between Webster, of Mudgee, and Kelly, of Muckerwa, for £200. The race was very close, and was won by Webster.

BRISBANE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

H. M. steamer Salamander, from Sydney, bound to Cape York, arrived here yesterday. She will take a quantity of stores hence for the new settlement.

The weather is intensely cold; at Warwick, ice has been found an inch thick.

ARRIVED.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 1 p.m.

The R. M. S. Northam arrived in the bay at 11 a.m. on Sunday morning, and sailed at nine this morning. On the passage from Sydney she encountered very severe weather. On Saturday morning she hove to off the Promontory.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) was seen running under the land for shelter; she arrived at the Heads on Sunday night.

The Caroline, from Swan River, reports the total wreck of the schooner Diana, in Torres' Straits. All hands were saved.

6.30 p.m.

The cargo of sugar ex Mercurius was sold by auction, at last week's prices.

The flour and wheat markets opened firmly.

There has been very rough weather off the coast The ship Cameronian, which sailed on Saturday, put back dismasted.

ARRIVED.—Alicia Bland, and Leaping Water, from London: Island City, from Otago.

SAILED.—Marie Amelie, and Result, for Sydney; Sydney Griffiths, Our Hope, Victor, William Ackers, for Newcastle; Sebastian Pot., Minister Thorbecke, for Batavia.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN YOUNG TO THE FITZROY IRON WORKS, MITTAGONG.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Tuesday, 21st instant, his Excellency Sir John Young, accompanied by Lord John Taylour, the Hon. James Martin, Premier, the Hon. J. B. Wilson, Minister for Lands, paid a visit to the Fitzroy Iron Works at Mittagong, and were met on the works by the chairman and directors of the company. The day was very inclement and unpropitious for affording to the visitors a full opportunity to inspect the whole of the works, especially the coal shafts and adits opening up the deep strata of anthracite coal; nevertheless, his Excellency and suite visited the rolling-mills, then turning out merchant bar-iron. From this department of the works the visitors were next shown the foundry, and were present at the casting of the heavy channel for running the liquid metal from the top of the blast-furnace, thence to the pattern department and the fire-brick manufactory, with steam power for pulverising the fire-clay, and were highly pleased with these several departments of the works. The visitors then inspected the blast-furnace engines and machinery, air valves, &c., attached to the furnace; thence to the blast-furnace, which is a lofty, substantial building of ashlar stones, strongly braced together with bands of iron; these, with the machinery attached, having been manufactured and erected on the works. His Excellency manifested deep interest in this important part of the works, as being the first blast-furnace erected in the Australian colonies, and many questions were put to the managing engineer of the company, who explained to the visitors the particulars connected with this portion of the works.

The anthracite coal and rich calcined ore also excited the wonder and admiration of the visitors. After partaking of slight refreshment at the hotel in course of erection on the works, on which occasion his Excellency wished every success to the enterprise, the distinguished visitors left the property highly satisfied and pleased with the advanced progress of the Fitzroy Iron Works. The chairman and directors entertain a hope that his Excellency will accept their invitation to honour them with his Excellency and Lady Young's presence on the auspicious occasion of tapping the first iron smelted in the southern hemisphere.

MR. HARGRAVE ON LAW STUDIES AND LEGAL EDUCATION.

LECTURE VII.

YESTERDAY evening, Mr. Hargrave—Reader in General Jurisprudence of the University of Sydney, and late Attorney-General of this colony—delivered, at the Supreme Court, his seventh lecture on "The Studies and Education of the Legal Profession." Mr. Daffall, the Master in Equity, was placed in the chair.

The lecturer, after recapitulating very shortly the topics of the two previous lectures—on the "*Real Property Statutes of the Colony*," and on "*Property Law as a Branch of General Jurisprudence*"—divided the present lecture into two branches. (1.) The *remaining statutes* of the colony having reference to *Real Property*; and (2.) *Leading cases* as to *Real Property and Conveyancing*.

The Real Property statutes of the colony, not considered last lecture, were arranged under two divisions, viz., first, those relating immediately and especially to the Waste Lands of the Colony; and therefore more applicable to the pastoral and rural districts, and to be considered by the country practitioner; and, secondly, those relating to Real Property Titles and Legal Practice in the Metropolis. Under the first division, the lecturer directed the attention of his audience to the general intention and effect of the Imperial Statutes, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 36, 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 104, and the orders and regulations issued thereunder, and then explained the legal and constitutional operation of the Imperial Statute, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 56, under which the present Land Laws, 25 Vic., No. 1 and No. 2, had been enacted in 1861, for the general settlement of the waste lands of the colony upon a system for the alienation of selected portions of the freehold and the pastoral occupation of the vast territories of the unsettled portions of the colony; upon principles of settlement which had been most elaborately discussed for many years both in public and in the Legislature; so as to secure as far as possible the continuous and peaceful settlement of all parts of the colony, with due regard to all vested and other interests.

The lecturer then quoted and explained (1.) The statutes protecting the Crown lands from encroachment, intrusion, and trespass, by appointing commissioners of Crown lands, boundary commissioners, &c., 4 Wm. 4, No. 10; 5 Wm. 4, No. 12; 7 Wm. 4, No. 4; 2 Vic., No. 19, No. 27; 6 Vic., No 1; 11 Vic., No. 61; and 16 Vic., No. 9, No. 15, No 29.—(2.) The statutes for imposing assessments upon pastoral stock and runs:—11 Vic., No. 18; 19 Vic., No. 26; 20 Vic., No. 39; 22 Vic., No. 17; and 23 Vic., No. 4. (3.) The Impounding Acts, 14 Vic., No. 42, and 19 Vic., No 36. The Gold-Fields Acts consolidated by 25 Vic., No 4, were also cited and explained by the lecturer as properly coming under this division of the Colonial Law, and as frequently giving rise to important transactions in the rural districts of the colony, requiring the most attentive consideration of the legal practitioners in those districts.

Under the second division of the lecture, as to the colonial statutes, the lecturer commenced by quoting and explaining the several statutes for the registration of title deeds, viz.: 6 Geo. 4, No 22; 3 Vic., No. 8; 5 Vic., No. 21; 7 Vic., No. 16; 13 Vic., No 45; 14 Vic., No. 10; and 24 Vic., No. 7. These statutes, and the practice of the Supreme Court in reference to the registration of deeds, &c., required the most careful attention of articled clerks, and was of daily recurrence in legal offices. The lecturer then went on to explain the general intention of the several colonial statutes to remove doubts concerning the validity, and to facilitate the proof of grants of Crown land, and to remove difficulties from Real Property Titles generally, viz.: 6 Wm. 4, No. 16; 3 Vic., No. 1; 11 Vic., No. 38, No. 54; 17 Vic., No. 22; 20 Vic., No. 23; 22 Vic., No. 1; and 24 Vic., No. 3. The statutes establishing and regulating the Court of Claims—viz.: 4 William IV., No 9; 5 William IV., No. 6 No. 21; 4 Vic., No. 7; 6 Vic., No 11; and 18 Vic., No. 11—were then commented upon, and attention directed to the sections of most frequent application in Sydney practice. This branch of the lecture was concluded by a short explanation of the statutes as to Liens on Wool—viz: 7 Vic., No. 3; 9 Vic., No 28, No. 30; 11 Vic., No 4, No 58; 14 Vic., No. 24; 16 Vic., No. 11; 19 Vic., No. 4; 23 Vic., No. 9.—and on Agricultural Crops also—26 Vic., No. 10. The Summary Ejectment Act—17 Vic., No. 10—and the Enclosed Land Trespasses Act—18 Vic., No. 27—were also cited as properly to be noticed at this part of the lecture on Real Property.

The lecturer commenced his consideration of leading cases on real property law and conveyancing by criticising the great want of arrangement and order in the usual text books and collections of leading cases, whereby the student was prevented acquiring that systematic appreciation of the great principles of real property law according to their relative importance and value as compared with each other. This necessarily left the student altogether without any guide as to the detailed particular attention which he should devote to those cases of daily occurrence and admitting of no exception or qualification as distinguished from those points and cases which were of only occasional occurrence, and as to which very nice questions of construction and even difference of opinion existed in the legal profession. The duty of the practitioner being to AVOID raising these *latter* points of questional law, but scrupulously to *follow* and *adhere* to the former points of established law, Mr. Tudor's collection of leading cases for consideration that evening seemed to the lecturer particularly open to his objection, and although a most notable and masterly volume for the advanced practitioner, was perfectly bewildering and "misleading" to the law student, though it was absolutely necessary that he should, from the very commencement of his studies, be familiar with the really "leading cases" collected and explained in that learned work. The lecturer then explained Mr. Tudor's leading cases in the following order:—*Taltarum's case* and *Seymour's case*, as to the judicial construction put upon the statute *de donis* 13th, Ed. I., and the effect of fines and recoveries in defeating the mischiefs of strict feudal entails; *Chudleigh's case* and *Tyrrell's case*, as to the operation and effect of the Statute of Uses; the rule in *Shelly's case*, and *Boraston's case*, and *Wild's case*, as to the construction of instruments creating estates in fee simple, and fee tail. *Corbet's case* and *Bradley and Peixoto* as to the rejection of conditions and provisoes inconsistent with or repugnant to gifts of estates in fee or absolute gifts; and *Leuenthorpe v. Ashbie*, as to words creating estates tail in personalty; *Gardner v. Sheldon*, as to the discouragement by the judicial authorities of "estates by implication" as against the *prima facie* right of the heir at law. The four cases of *Rouse's case*, *Lewis Bowles' case*, *Morley v. Bird*, and *Richardson v. Langridge*, as to the legal incidents of tenancies by sufferance, tenancies for life, joint tenants and tenants in common, and tenancies at will, or from year to year, were then shortly stated and considered in one group. The important cases of *Cadell v. Palmer* as to the rule against perpetuities, and *Griffiths and Vere* as to the Thellusson Act and their operation upon trusts for accumulation were stated and explained at considerable length; the lecturer stating that it appeared by the Parliamentary enquiry made in 1833 with reference to Mr. Thellusson's celebrated trust, that the enormous sum of £122,729 16s. 4d. had been expended in legal expenses by the trustees of Mr. Thellusson's will between 1801, when the testator died, and 1833, when the private Act was obtained by Lord Rendlesham for the statutory leasing of the aggregate residuary accumulations, at a rent of £11,500 upon an original capital of £112,000, increased by accumulations in thirty years to £740,000.

The case of Doe d. Hiscocks v. Hiscocks, which fixed the rule as to the admission of extrinsic evidence to explain latent ambiguities in wills, was then stated and examined, and its frequent application explained. Lastly, the case of Surry v. Pigott, as to easements, rights of way, watercourses, window lights, &c., was cited as of great importance.

The remaining cases in Mr. Tudor's work were then cursorily alluded to as cases which either referred chiefly to questions of construction of particular technical words and phrases in wills and deeds, such as "*leaving no issue*" "*when and so long as*," and other expressions, which cases the advanced conveyancer should carefully consider and bear in mind when engaged in preparing deeds and wills, but with which the student need not bewilder himself; or as cases referring to advowsons, ancient commons, the Mortmain Acts, or other topics having no possible application to this colony.

Mr. Hargrave concluded the lecture by expressing his hope that his audience would carefully peruse and consider the learned summaries of the leading cases he had selected from Mr. Tudor's work as essential to their progress in Real Property Law.

THE LATE MAIL ROBBERY.

THE Wellington correspondent of the *Western Examiner* writing to that journal, says:—

By the courtesy of Mr. J. Chambers, Crown Prosecutor, I have the following authentic particulars of the robbery of the mail from Sydney, on the 18th instant, when between Bathurst and Orange, Mr. Chambers being at the time a passenger:—About half-past seven in the evening of the day named, just as the mail had reached a hollow about four miles this side of Higgins' water holes, three men, two having white masks and one a black mask, and each armed with revolvers, stopped the coach and ordered the passengers to alight. There were four passengers inside and one outside. As none of them were armed, they saw at once resistance would be useless. The passengers were then searched by him who appeared to be the leader of the band, the other robbers covering them with their revolvers. This man took all the ready money he found on the passengers, ripped open the valises and carpet-bags, and took out boots, shirts, and clothing. Amongst other valuables, it is believed there was a packet of watches. The money taken was of small amount; from one man £9, and from the remaining four £2; only £11 in all from the passengers and driver. The bushrangers appeared to be either very careless or very capricious, as they left valuable property with one and took nearly everything from the others. They then opened the mail bags and amused themselves by reading some letters and making coarse jokes upon their contents. There were only three bags opened. The robbers next directed the passengers to sit on a log down on the low sandy ground, and as some of the passengers had their boots on, and they were kept there seven hours, this was anything but a pleasant position, the ground being a wet sand in which their feet sank to the ancles. The bushrangers kept guard the whole time, one walking before and one walking behind the captives, whilst the other occasionally relieved guard, so that one could go to see to the horses, which could be heard walking up and down in the bush, evidently in the custody of a fourth person. During this time two persons were bailed up on the road and brought in. The first was a boy, who, having been sent into Bathurst for bread and beef, was returning with the articles in a pair of saddle-bags. The freebooters seized the saddle-bags, and emptying out the provisions, re-filled them with fancy neckties, patent leather boots, &c. The boy begged to be allowed to proceed on his way, as his father would be uneasy at his absence, but the bushrangers were inexorable. The man they brought in was like the boy, without cash, and begged to be released on the ground that he was looking for his poor boy who was lost in the bush. This the bandits refused, remarking that perhaps they might be able to find his boy for him, and taking him behind the tree where the other captives were, to his great delight he there saw his lost son. The captives were not debarred from conversation, and one of them expressing a wish for his pipe which had been left in the coach, one of their guards obligingly fetched it for him. I have omitted to mention that a valuable gold watch was returned to one of the gentlemen upon his representing to his captor that it had been given to him by his father, and that he valued it highly on that account. Thus the captives remained until the arrival of the down mail from the Lachlan at half-past two. This mail was stopped in a most strategetic manner, the whole operation being conducted with such military precision and tact that resistance was quite out of the question on the part of any. It appeared almost as if the whole affair had been rehearsed previously. There was only one passenger on the Lachlan coach, from whom they took a few shillings. From the driver they got £3 18s., and then commenced a systematic search through all the bags of the Lachlan mail, from which they took large sums of money, a number of cheques, between five and six hundred pounds in bank-notes and money orders. From some of the letters they got whole notes, at which they expressed great satisfaction. There were also several small packets of gold. One of the cheques was for the amount of £382. Before the Lachlan coach was stopped they returned the letters, &c., into the bags they had cut open, and tied them up, remarking, "it would not do to waste any more time reading letters." After being kept in durance upwards of seven hours, the passengers were allowed to get into the coach and proceed.

Of the three men who were seen by the passengers, two were tall and spoke like natives. The other man was short, and although at first he spoke with a rough Hibernian accent, it was afterwards found that he was an Englishman.

There is no reason for supposing Ben Hall to have been one of them.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—MONDAY.

IN EQUITY.

BEFORE the full Court.

DIGHT V. GORDON.

This was an appeal against a decree by the Primary Judge in a suit for specific performance.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Sheppard, appeared in support of the appeal, and Mr. Gordon and Mr. Milford in support of the decree.

The Primary Judge, after a reference to the Master, had decreed specific performance, and had imposed costs upon the defendant. The appeal was against this latter part of the decree only, *i.e.*, as to the question of costs alone.

The respondent's counsel contended, as a preliminary objection, that an appeal for costs alone would not lie.

The Court (Mr. Justice Milford dissenting) overruled this objection.

The appeal itself was thereupon proceeded with.

The defendant, the purchaser of a freehold title to an allotment of land and two small houses at Waverley, had resisted the completion of his purchase upon the ground that a good title had not been made out, inasmuch as an equitable interest was claimed by one Grace, who was in possession. An action of ejectment had been subsequently brought against Grace, and a verdict obtained to oust him from such possession. The Master had found that there was a good title, and the Primary Judge had sustained his report with costs as against the defendant. The ground of the present appeal was that there was a cloud upon the title which defendant had a right to have removed, and it was not cleared away until after the case came into equity, consequently that he ought not to be visited with costs.

The argument did not terminate.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Dowling, and a jury of four.

CAMPBELL V. THE TOMAGO COAL MINING COMPANY.

In this case there was a verdict for the plaintiff, by consent, for £40; the facts, therefore, were not gone into.

PEISLEY AND OTHERS V. THE COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

This was an action by a company of carcase butchers against the Commissioner for Railways for the recovery of an alleged overcharge paid upon 1248 tons of hides, feet, &c. conveyed by the railway from Liverpool to Sydney during the last two years. Plaintiffs had sent down a vast quantity of meat during the time stated, and had paid first-class carriage (10s 6d. per ton) for the same, but some time since they discovered that the Government (who were the real defendants) were not justified by their own table of fares, &c., in charging more than 5s 6d. per ton for the offal, and this action was brought to recover the amount paid in excess of the proper charge, the proportion of offal so paid for, being set down at 1248 tons.

Mr. Butler, for the Government, made a preliminary objection to going into the case, on the ground that the defendants had not furnished them with any particulars upon which they could defend the action. The account had been a daily one, extending over a period of two years, and he was instructed that if the facts were gone into, from the books, that the hearing would take a week at the very least. He was instructed moreover that under their notice to produce there would be at least two cart loads of books. The 1248 tons mentioned in the plaint, was the assumed proportion of an immensely larger quantity of goods upon which an overcharge was alleged to have been paid, and unless they were supplied with better particulars they could not tell how much was sent in any particular month, or disprove that the quantity stated had been sent. The particulars ought to state the quantity of goods bought, and the amount paid daily; or in the event of not being able to do that, they should state the amount month by month.

Mr. Salomons replied, and in doing so, submitted that the defendant had no defence on the merits, and therefore raised these objections. He would agree, however, to have the case postponed, and be taken as the first jury case next month, and in the meantime they would amend their plaint, and furnish to defendant a monthly account.

His Honor said he thought there should have been better particulars filed, and that in consequence, the plaint should be amended. He should, therefore, postpone the trial till the next sitting, the plaintiffs to be allowed ten days to file fresh particulars upon paying the costs of the day.

The jury were then discharged, and the Court adjourned to this (Tuesday) morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Mary Denneen a special meeting. Insolvent and her daughter were examined by Mr. Jones, on behalf of a creditor, as to her dealings shortly prior to insolvency. Mr. Forster appeared on behalf of insolvent.

In the estate of Cyril Cecil, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Burton.

The Chief Commissioner delivered judgment in the matter of Patrick Downey's application for a certificate. His Honor suspended the grant of a certificate for four months, insolvent not having kept reasonable entries of his receipts and disbursements as a trader.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of John C. Bonarius, a first meeting. No person appeared.

SURRENDER.

George Gambier Chambers Leeton, of Shoalhaven, schoolmaster. Liabilities, £102 2s. 11d. Assets, £9 6s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

James Shoobert, of Balmain. Liabilities, £3906 6s. 2d. Assets, £625.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 28.—Richard M'Neall, William Vaughan, Edward Fitzgerald, John Archer Broughton, James Keele, James Macartney Beattie, Michael Allan Hayes, William H. Mesecy, Thomas O'Connor.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, June 29.—William Risch, third; Joseph C. Newcombe, Thomas Etherington, single; Isaac and Parr, John Duguid, postponed third.

Thursday, 30.—Edward P. Philliott, first, 10. George Moss, junior, and Co., adjourned examination. *At Bathurst*: Charles W. Paine, second.

Friday, July 1.—John J. Rogerson, Albert Jones, Henry Sykes, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. M. M. Cohen, Oatley, Ross, Cullen, and Argent.

Of twenty-five prisoners (two remands) brought before the Court, nine were discharged and two were remanded.

Thomas Smith, given into custody charged with having stolen several skirts, the property of George Carter, of George-street, draper, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month for being unable to satisfy their worships that he was honestly possessed of the goods which were found upon him by Carter, near the place from which they had been taken, but evidence of the larceny itself was wanting.

Winifred Bragg, a vagrant, found drunk and disorderly was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Richard Griffin, of H.M.S. Falcon, charged with having assaulted constable Johnston, was sent on board his ship to be dealt with.

John Murphy, given into the custody of constable M'Aleer by Mrs. Smith, of Petersham, publican, for having, while drunk, wilfully damaged a door—the provocation being that, having come to the house in a state of intoxication, she refused to supply him with liquor—on the way to the lockup resisted the officer. For the original offence he was ordered to pay 5s., the amount of damage, or to be imprisoned fourteen days; and for the second to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be further imprisoned one month.

Margaret Donovan was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days, and Mary Ann Smith to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days, on conviction of having in public places made use of obscene language.

Two persons were fined 20s. each, and four 10s. each, for riotous conduct while drunk.

W. Louis was brought before the Court, on warrant, as a lunatic, dangerous both to himself and others. The police surgeon declined to say that defendant is a dangerous lunatic, but suggested that as he is suffering from the effects of intemperance, a few days confinement, and medical treatment, in Darlinghurst, would be beneficial. Ordered to enter into recognizances with two sureties, to be of good behaviour for six months, or in default thereof, to be imprisoned fourteen days.

On the summons paper were twelve cases. In Holding v. Vicary, for the illegal detension of sundry articles of female wearing apparel, an order was made for the complainant. Henry Williamson, on the complaint of Eliza, his wife, that he had threatened to kill her, was ordered to give sureties of the peace, or, failing therein, to be imprisoned fourteen days. In Gunning v. Gunning an order was made for payment of 12s. 6d. a week, and in Wakelin v. Wakelin an order was made for payment of 6s. weekly for the support of defendants' deserted wives. Of the rest, one was withdrawn, two were postponed, two were struck out for want of prosecution, and three were dismissed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, and Mr. A. Learmonth.

Henry Lewis who, when called as a witness on Saturday, appeared in Court in a state of intoxication and was locked up until this morning, was brought before the Bench and discharged.

William Howford, Charles Brown, and Thomas Johnson, seamen belonging the ship Millwall, were charged with disobeying lawful commands, they, after having absented themselves from duty without leave, refused to go on board when by the chief officer ordered to do so. On expressing their willingness to return to their duty, prisoners were sent on board their ship.

Lores, a lascar, belonging to the Royal Mail steamship Bombay, was brought before the Court charged with having, with intent to kill, stabbed Fernandes, an East Indian, engaged as a fireman on board the same vessel. Lores stated that on Friday night he was with several others on the quarter-deck, when prisoner, who had just previously challenged to fight him, caught hold of him, and threw him down on deck. Prisoner then beat him, but in what way he could not swear, as he was stunned by the fall. When lying on deck he received two cuts, one on the head and the other on the hand (neither of them severe), the cut on the head being inflicted by prisoner, but how it was done he could not say. Neither of them were drunk, and they had had no quarrel. Other coloured witnesses stated that both parties were drunk, and that prisoner had no knife in his hand. The chief steward deposed that the head of Lores was cut by a fall he received when he (witness) pushed him away from prisoner, while he (Lores) was engaged in a drunken quarrel. Prisoner was discharged.

Maria Martin was fined 10s with the alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment, for using obscene language in the hearing of persons in John-street; and William James Martin, her husband, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, for damaging the coat of constable Dobbs. He was also charged with assaulting the constable, but was dismissed with a reprimand.

Edward Robertson, landlord of the Harbour View Hotel, near Dawes' Point, appeared on summons charged with having received certain parcels of tobacco, altogether amounting to sixty pounds, which had been stolen from the cargo of the ship Edith Byrne, which arrived from New York on the 4th June. Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Mr. Greer, conducted the prosecution, Mr. W. Roberts appeared for the defence. It was proved in the evidence of the master of the ship that since his arrival in this port he had missed from the cargo a case of tobacco. When the ship entered the harbour that tobacco was worth 3s. 6d. per lb. in bond; it was now worth 2s. 6d. A seaman named Williams deposed that a seaman named Johnson, with others, broke open the case and took away the tobacco. Sixty pounds of this tobacco was taken on shore and conveyed to the Harbour View Hotel. They were all dressed as seamen, but Williams had on a long coat. Defendant was inside the bar and weighed the tobacco. Nothing was said when defendant paid the money for it, which was at the rate of 2s. 6d. per lb. The tobacco was taken to this house under their coats, and the sale took place in the back parlour about eight o'clock in the evening. They shared the money between them. The seaman Brown (who had been committed for trial, charged with stealing portion of the tobacco in question,) when called as a witness declined to state how or by whom the tobacco was stolen, nor could he identify defendant as the man to whom the tobacco was sold. Senior constable Martin (of the Water Police), accompanied by others of the force, with a search warrant, went to defendant's house and asked him if he had bought any tobacco within the last few days. He said he had bought none from any person, and had none on his premises. They searched the premises, and found no tobacco there. George Smith, engaged at the bond of Messrs. Watkins and Leigh, deposed that the value of the tobacco was 2s. 6d. per lb. in bond, the duty being 2s. per lb. A seaman named Rose, called for the defence, said he met the seamen, who had the tobacco, near the Old Cheshire Cheese Inn

ADVICE GRATIS, daily, from 10 to 11, by a duly qualified Physician, 333, Pitt-st., near School of Arts.

BUSINESS CARTS and WAGGONS made to order C. WHATELEY Coach and Cart Factory, Newtown.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s; four, 7s. 6d; six 10s; twelve, 18s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101 King-st.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

MR. BRAGG, Writing Master, &c., gives Lessons from 9 to 9 daily. 219, Palmer-street, near Liverpool-st.

MACLEOD, CARTER, and CO., General Merchants Commission and Squatters' Agents, Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

M. J. USHER, Medical Galvanist, 183, Palmer-street, opposite the Presbyterian School. Attends patients daily.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. G. HOGARTH PRINGLE has resumed PRACTICE in Parramatta in conjunction with Dr. FYFFE.
Parramatta, June 25th.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—W. LEIPOLD has REMOVED from 6, Hunter-street to 366, George-street, next Lloyd's Chambers, opposite Wynyard-street.

REMOVAL.—RALPH HUTCHINSON removed to 52, Wingate-buildings, New Pitt-street North.

REMOVAL.—E. HEAD, builder, from Pitt to York-street, two doors from King-street. Shop-fronts, fittings, and every description of joiners' work done on the shortest notice. Estimates given for alterations of any kind.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings. KEELE and CO.
Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

WHEN You Want your PIANO TUNED and Repaired, go to Mr. WOODS, 92, Woolloomooloo-st.

£600 TO LEND on Mortgage, or other security, JAMES HART, solicitor, 77, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MONEY.—Money may be had at a reduced rate of interest, from 1s. to £1000, on approved security—deeds; plate, jewellery, wearing apparel, furniture, &c., &c. A. JOSEPH, jeweller and pawnbroker, 244, George-street, two doors north of Bridge-street, opposite Churchhill.

LOST, on Sunday, a £5-NOTE. £1 reward to whoever brings it to 23, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, a SEAL, with initials A.C., also a gold Ring attached. Apply Mr. FELTON, jeweller, George-st.

LOST, a PURSE containing money. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to MASON, BROTHERS, 15, Bridge-street.

PARRAMATTA.—FOUND, on the Western Road, a BASKET, containg some money and parcels. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply to Mr. BRADDICK, Windsor Road Tollbar.

FOUND, a small WHALEBOAT. If not claimed in one week, will be sold to pay expenses. 148, Phillip-st.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, from Redfern, a Chesnut GELDING, branded A on near shoulder, white down the face. Any one bringing him to Mr. SCOTT, Railway Station, will receive the above reward.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Kegworth, Petersham, a White BOAR (Prince Albert breed), about two years old. If stolen the above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief; if strayed one pound will be paid on delivery at Kegworth. Was last seen on Thursday in the village of Ashfield. BUCHAN THOMSON.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, for supplying
Bread, Biscuit, and Flour,
for the use of her Majesty's Troops and Navy, at this Station, for seven months from the 1st of September next.
Forms of tender, and all information required, can be obtained on application at this office.
Commissariat Office, 1st June, 1864.

IN the INSOLVENT ESTATE of JOHN DUGUID, of Pitt-street, Sydney, Coal Merchant.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole of the ASSETS of the above estate, either in one lot or divided, as below specified:—
Lot 1.—Goodwill of business, unexpired term of lease of wharf and premises (Miller's Point), stock-in-trade, weighing machine, scales and weights, 2 steam engines, with saws, &c., complete, new portable weigh-bridge, plant, horses, drays, harness, office furniture, and sundries.
Lot 2.—Book debts for trade accounts, &c., amounting to £2309.
A schedule of the property to be sold and list of the debts can be inspected at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders must be sent before 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, official assignee, No. 112, Elizabeth-street.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a Gothic Villa on the Edgecliffe Road. Plans may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, 138, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection and completion of a Shop and Dwelling-house in Hunter-street, Newcastle.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. HOLLINSHEAD, Newcastle; or to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 166, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, the 11th July.

GRAZING.—TENDERS for Grazing the University Paddocks will be received up to the 30th June.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited for the various works required in building and completing a Dwelling-house, including kitchen, and stable, offices, &c., proposed to be erected on an allotment of land, situate on the east side of Elizabeth-street, near Liverpool-street, Sydney.
The plans and specifications will be seen at the office of Mr. JAMES HUME, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street, to whom tenders are to be sent, on or before THURSDAY, the 14th proximo. The proprietor will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.
Sydney, 27th June, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of three shops in King-street. Apply at 149, Castlereagh-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, architect.

PAINTING.—Tenders are required for Painting, &c. For particulars apply to A. THOMPSON and CO., 91, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for Shingling two Houses. Apply to A. E. EDWARDS, plumber, painter, &c., 85, William-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woollcomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 148, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS upon the estate of the late Mr. CHARLES EDMUND LANGLEY, surveyor, deceased, are hereby requested to forward the same to my office, Pitt-street, without delay.
J. P. MACKENZIE.

ALL CLAIMS upon the Estate of the late Mr. ROBERT BEAMES, of Muswellbrook, are requested to be sent to the Office of KEELE and CO., Pitt-street.
CHARLES W. KEELE, JOHN H. KEYS, } Executors.
Sydney, June 27.

IN THE Assigned Estate of GEORGE FLOWER and CO., of Bathurst, a Third and final DIVIDEND of one shilling and one-sixth of a penny (1s. 1·6d.) in the pound is payable at the Counting-house of Messrs. PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
For Co., Trustee, and Self.
HENRY PRINCE.
George-street, 27th June.

IN THE Assigned Estate of JOHN M'LENNON, of Bowenfels, a Second and final DIVIDEND of one shilling and five pence and nine-sixteenths of a penny (1s. 5 9-16d.) in the pound, is payable at the Counting-house of Messrs. PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
For Co., Trustees, and Self.
HENRY PRINCE.
George-street, 27th June.

IN the assigned Estate of SHAW, CAPPER, and CO., of Rockhampton.—A second dividend of 1s. 6d. in the £ is now payable at the office of Messrs. SADDINGTON and SONS, 93, York-street.
MONTZ. BAAR, E. SADDINGTON, } Trustees.

RELIEF OF AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—Messrs. HAIGH and BROWN, commission agents, 231, Pitt-street, have kindly consented to receive donations of wearing apparel, &c., to be forwarded to the Camden Relief Committee.
J. P. OLLIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undersigned informs all concerned that all CATTLE found trespassing on Campbellfield Estate, late Du Rose's, near Campbelltown, will be impounded to defray expenses, after this date, if not removed, or the owners to arrange for their keep.
Any person scratching or removing cattle without permission from us, will be dealt with according to law.
BARRETT and SCANLEN, Joint Lessees.
28th June.

THE RATEPAYERS of WAVERLEY are informed that all rates due and not paid before 30th June, will be sued for without further notice. By order of the Chairman.

A WRONG HAT, taken from York-street Church, on Sunday morning, may be exchanged at 406, George-st.

IF MY Wife, ANN SCAMAN does not return to her home, I will not be accountable for her support.
JOHN SCAMAN, Brisbane Water.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public against giving CREDIT on my account, "or negotiating any bills purporting to bear my indorsement" to Mr. William Wright, of Botany. C. BROWN, 95, Sussex-street.

NOTICE.—Mr. C. A. SCRIVENER has ceased to be in my employ from this date. G. H. CURTIS, Post Office Stores, Liverpool. June 21st.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL,
Newtown, Sydney.
Principal of the school and resident chaplain:
Rev. S. C. Kent.
Head master: Mr. Frank Valentine, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Second master: Mr. Charles James Fache, late of St. Mark's Collegiate School.
Professors:
French .....Monsieur P. A. Dutruc, Sydney University
German .....Mr. Alexander Ree
Instrumental music .....Mr. Alexander Ree
Drawing .....Mr. J. Fowles
Drilling .....Mr. A. Hardman
Vocal music .....Mr. J. J. Salier, King's College, London.

TERMS (payable quarterly in advance).
Resident boarders .. .. 13 guineas per quarter
Day boarders .. .. 8 " "
Day pupils .. .. 4 " "
Junior department for pupils under 12 years of age
Resident boarders .. .. 12 guineas per quarter
Day boarders .. .. 7 " "
Day pupils .. .. 3 " "
EXTRAS.
German .. .. 2 guineas per quarter
French .. .. 2 " "
Drawing .. .. 2 " "
Instrumental music .. .. 3 " "
Washing .. .. 1 " "
Stall for a horse .. .. 1 " "
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made in the case of brothers who are resident boarders.
Pupils entering after the commencement of a quarter will pay only in proportion to the remaining time.
A quarter's notice or half-a-quarter's fee will be required before the removal of a pupil.
Vacations.—Christmas, five weeks; midwinter, four weeks.
The school will be open for the reception of pupils on TUESDAY, the 12th July.
JOSIAH MULLENS, Hon. Sec.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Duties of Mrs. TAIT'S School will be resumed on THURSDAY, 20th July.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 88, Phillip-street, near Bent-street.—Mrs. COUSENS desires to intimate that the duties of her establishment will be resumed on the 11th July.

EDUCATION FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.—Classes under the direction of Mrs. KNELLER PARKER, who also receives SIX PARLOUR BOARDERS. Reference to Dr. Boyd, in whose family Mrs. Kneller Parker has resided seven years. 54, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

EDUCATION AT THE SEA SIDE.—Parents desiring a healthy and happy home for their sons, combined with a superior education, are invited to inspect the accommodation at Naremderra House, Coogee Bay—a situation unsurpassed in the colony for its extreme healthiness and perfect adaptability for a Boarding School. Parents having young children they may feel disinclined to place amid the mixed assemblage of large schools will find this establishment, in every respect, most eligible—the number of pupils received being very limited. The Principal, Mr. EDSON, who has been engaged twenty years in the work of education, will be most happy to forward prospectuses, with the highest references.
☞ A Preparatory School for boys between five and ten years is conducted by Mrs. EDSON, who has had great experience in the education of young children. Terms, 40 guineas per annum.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England. Marlborough House, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

MISS HARRIS will Re-open her School WEDNESDAY, 13th July. 1, Lyons'-terrace, Hyde Park.

MISS DYE RE-COMMENCES her school, July 4th. Darling-street, Balmain.

MISS REYDON'S SCHOOL, Wynyard-square, recommences on MONDAY, July 4th.

MR. KEAN'S Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks. School duties will be resumed MONDAY, July 12th.

MRS. PENNINGTON is now at liberty to receive four Young Ladies, whose parents may desire for them a solid education upon the plan of an English home. 9, Bligh-street.

MISS DELOHERY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 306, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.—Duties RESUMED on MONDAY, 18th July. Vacancies for additional pupils.

ORMONDE HOUSE, Paddington.—Mrs. W. BLAXLAND will be prepared to receive her old pupils, and four additional boarders, July 20th, 1864. The following eminent masters attend for
Finishing pianoforte, and singing lessons, ... Signor Cutolo.
German, singing, pianoforte, and accompaniment lessons ..... Mr. Halmberger.
Class singing ..... Mr. Sussmilch.
Drawing in various styles ..... Mr. Fairland.
French ..... M. de Lolis.
History, English composition, and Latin ..... Mr. Sheridan Moore.
Dancing, to include the Prince of Wales quadrilles ..... Mr. Carandini.
The whole school, preparatory and otherwise, is under Mrs. W. Blaxland's constant personal supervision, and much satisfaction has hitherto been expressed by the parents of pupils. The house is large, healthily situated, and surrounded by extensive playgrounds. Pupils belonging to the Church of England have the great and gratuitous benefit of attending the Rev. W. Spencer's Bible Class.

CEYLON COIR FIBRE, finest quality, in small ballots. F. GARLAND MYLREA, offices, 326, George-street.

REVOLVERS.—Tranter's and other first-class Revolvers, for SALE, in lots, as required by the trade, at reduced prices. Offices, 326, George-street. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

DOUBLE COOKING Stoves, Iron Bedsteads, and Fireguards. R. M. PITE, 161, Kent-st., Gas-lane.

A FINAL EXHIBITION
of
THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION
of
FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY
at
AUSTRALIA HOUSE,
404, George-street,
4 doors north of King-street.

It has been admitted by every visitor to the above establishment that this has been the most genuine arrangement of the kind that has ever taken place in Sydney.
To country buyers, hotel keepers, charitable institutions, schools, approaching bazaars, the paramount advantages to be obtained will be at once apparent.
The remaining portion of the stock, amounting in value to about
£10,000,
must be cleared in a short period, commencing
THIS DAY, Monday, June 27th,
Therefore, an early visit is strongly recommended.
This general distribution comprises
SHAWLS
SILKS
MANTLES
FANCY DRESSES
FRENCH MERINOS
6-4 ALL-WOOL PLAIDS
WINCEYS and TWEEDS
COBURGS and FRENCH TWILLS
LUSTRES and ALPACAS
PRINTS and GINGHAMS
CALICOS, LONGCLOTHS, SHEETINGS
WITNEY BLANKETS, and REAL WELSH FLANNELS
HUCKABACKS, BATH TOWELS, and CRASH DIMITIES, GLASS CLOTHS and TOWELLING
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and TICKS
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS
STAYS, SEWN MUSLINS, RIBBONS, LACES, UMBRELLAS, STEEL SKIRTS, and FANCY GOODS
Many other articles in the general drapery and fancy trade, too numerous to mention.
J. SKINNER,
Australia House,
404, George-street,
4 doors north of King-street.

MARKET CLOTH HALL is the best and cheapest house for winter clothing. 484, George-street.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER GOODS, all colours and materials.

MARKET CLOTH HALL.—See Coats from Witney cloths, any colour, to measure, 40s.

MARKET CLOTH HALL.—Good Black Cloth Suits, to measure, from £4.

MARKET CLOTH HALL.—Inverness Capes, from Witney cloths, 45s. Opposite the Market.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and COMPANY are opening new Goods in the
READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
New BLACK DOE TROUSERS, 12s 9d.
New TWEED TROUSERS, 12s 9d.
New DOESKIN TROUSERS, 12s 9d.
New BLACK CLOTH VESTS, 7s 6d.
New BLACK CLOTH SACS, 19s 6d.
New BLACK CLOTH SUITS, £1 19s 6d.
New BLACK BEAVER INVERNESS CAPES, £1 9s 6d.
New DRAB FELT HATS, 5s 9d.
New KNICKERBOCKER TWEEDS, 2 yards wide, 2s 11d per yard.
390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and COMPANY respectfully announce the opening of the undermentioned packages:—
3 cases TARTAN LONG SHAWLS, 4 yards long, all wool, 12s 9d.
6 bales patent TAPESTRY CARPETS
2 cases TARTAN DRESS MATERIALS, 12 yards, 9s 9d.
3 cases new WINCEYS, 7½d per yard
2 cases new MILLINERY BONNETS, 25s.
2 cases new BLACK CLOTH MANTLES
2 cases new COLOURED ditto ditto
1 case children's BLACK and COLOURED ditto, 2s 11d.
2 cases BLACK MANTLE CLOTHS, 2 yards wide, 3s 11d per yard.
390, George-street, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.
TAILORING and WOOLLEN DEPARTMENTS.
Experienced cutters and workmen are retained.
Every article shrunk, and fit guaranteed.
NEW ALL-WOOL TWEED TROUSERS, to measure, 15s.
NEW DOESKIN TROUSERS, to measure, 15s.
NEW WINTER TWEED TROUSERS, to measure, 17s 6d.
NEW HAIRLINE DOE TROUSERS, to measure, 17s 6d.
NEW BLACK DOE TROUSERS, to measure, 17s 6d.
EXTRA SUPER BLACK DOE TROUSERS, to measure, £1 1s 0d.
NEW TWEED SUITS, to measure, £2 17s 6d.
SUPER BLACK CLOTH SUITS, to measure, £3 17s 6d
EXTRA SUPER BLACK CLOTH SUITS, to measure, £4 4s 0d.
INVERNESS CAPES, BOYS and YOUTHS' SUITS, in every size
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, &c., &c., made to measure.
390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

LADIES are invited to the following lot of GOODS, purchased this week, for cash. Lincolnshire House.
1 case crinoline bonnets, new shapes, 1s 11d, worth 7s 6d
4 cases boys' hats, trimmed, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
3 cases ladies', girls', children's new hats, 6d to 2s 11d
1 case fancy bonnet ribbons, 6½d worth 1s
2 cases cable-edge French ribbon, 9½d, worth 1s 9d
1 case French wreaths and head-dresses
2 cases violets and daisies, 6d and 1s, worth 5s
1 case black bugle trimmings, 3½d; black rimps, 2½d
4 cases French kid gloves, 1s 0½d, worth 2s 6d
2 cases mantle tassels, 1s, and silk girdles, 1s
2 cases holland mantles, 1s, worth 4s 6d
4 cases crimson shirts, 4s 9d, worth 7s 6d
2 cases men's regatta shirts, 2s 6d; white ditto, 3s 6d
1 case parachutes, 2s 11d and 4s 11d; large, 6s 6d
4 cases glass linings, 4d, worth 6d
2 cases scarlet flannels, 1s 11d, worth 2s 6d
1 case striped wincey shirts, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
2 cases glazed holland, 6½d, worth 9½d
1 case silk velvets, cerise, blue, brown, drabs, 3s 9d
1 case best French dolaines, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
6 cases French merinos, 2s 6d, worth 3s 9d
2 cases yard wide prints, 6½d, worth 10½d
1 case tweed robes, 14 yards, 6s 6d, worth 12s 6d
2 cases Paisley shawls, 9s 6d; angola shawls, 10s 6d
1 case piece cotton, 1s, and worth 2s 6d
2 cases black gimps and black trimmings, 2½d
4 cases gilt, silk, bone, velvet buttons, 6d card
1 case French muslins, 7½d, usual price 1s 6d
2 cases French glace silks, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
4 cases fancy striped checked silks, wide width, 2s 11d
1 case Josephine gloves, 2s 11d, worth 6s.
J. WETHERILL, George-street.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE THOUSANDS OF PURCHASERS EXPECTED DURING THE WEEK, immense lots of Shawls, Mantles, DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, HATS, FANCY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, HAVE BEEN OPENED FROM the BANKRUPT STOCK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King

DAY OF SALE, TUESDAY, 26th JULY.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
FIRST-CLASS SHEEP AND CATTLE STATIONS.

TERMS.—One-third cash; residue by approved endorsed bills at one, two, and three years' date, with interest added at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and secured by mortgage over the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the late THOMAS PARNELL, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th July, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned well-known VERY VALUABLE SHEEP AND CATTLE PROPERTIES.

1. TULCUMBAH AND WEETALIBAH OR BURRELL RUNS. TULCUMBAH is situate at the junction of the rivers Peel and Namoi, and has a frontage of 6 miles to the right bank of the Peel, and 4 miles to the left and 6 miles to the right bank of the Namoi, in all about

17 MILES RIVER FRONTAGE.

It extends back over 30 miles, and the back country is intersected by the Borah Creek, which runs through it for about 15 miles, as also several other creeks; together with numerous permanent springs dispersed over the back run, affording an abundant supply of water. It consists of plains (one of which, TULCUMBAH PLAIN, is FIFTEEN MILES LONG), MYALL and box flats, and fine open box ridges, and is beyond doubt one of the most valuable fattening runs on the Namoi River, capable of

DEPASTURING 25,000 SHEEP AND 2000 CATTLE

WEETALIBAH or BURRELL RUN, adjoins Tulcumbah, and has about

10 MILES FRONTAGE TO THE NAMOI RIVER,

and extends back about 8 miles. It also consists of plains, myall and box flats and box forest, and is famous for the very large per-centage of fat stock sent to market off it. It is capable of

DEPASTURING 12,000 SHEEP, OR 4000 CATTLE.

In addition to the river frontage, Weetalibah is watered by a back creek, and springs and several permanent lagoons.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Upon Tulcumbah there are the following:—Cottage and kitchen, &c., quite new; store, men's huts, and blacksmith's forge. Also a large stockyard (new), a large woolshed roofed with iron (new), and an extensive horse paddock. There are seven out-stations, with huts and yards, and three never-failing wells about 5 miles apart; also troughs for watering 3000 sheep laid on to a permanent and copious spring.

Upon Weetalibah there is a substantial cottage residence, with kitchen, wash-house, and coach-house; also, men's huts, garden well stocked with fruit trees, a newly enclosed three-rail paddock, and very large and complete stockyards capable of holding 7000 head of cattle.

*** All these improvements are in thorough repair and erected beyond the reach of all floods.

With Tulcumbah and Weetalibah will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP, as per returns of 30th April—

EWES.—1183, more or less, weaners, 7 months old
2084, more or less, 1½ to 4½ years
1639, more or less, 5 years and upwards

WETHERS.—1169, more or less, weaners, 7 months old
1679, more or less, 1½ to 3½ years
48 rams

Total.. 7692, more or less.

together with

5000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

These cattle are well bred. The herd has been regularly attended to, and culled of all inferior stock for many years past. There are a fair proportion of spayed cows, and as no fat cattle have been taken for some time past, the purchaser may rely upon a draft at once.

☞ Tulcumbah and Weetalibah runs are too well known to need any lengthened comment. They are surrounded by the following first-class properties:—Carroll, Gunnedah, Burburgate, Burnidi, Barrabbas, Manilla, and Keepit. Formerly they were separate properties, but, worked together as they have been by the late proprietor, they form one of THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES in the Liverpool Plains district.

*** Shorees, stock horses, teams, drays, and implements of all kinds to be taken at a valuation.

2. THE WYABBERRY or GREEBAH, and the MARRA CREEK Runs, comprising the following blocks:—

WYABBERRY
WILLOI and BACK WILLOI
ULOURI and BACK ULOURI
GINGE and BACK GINGE.

The whole of these adjoin and form a splendid tract of country, of

THE MOST FATTENING DESCRIPTION,

abounding in MYALL and SALT BUSH, and grasses and herbs of the richest kind.

They are immediately opposite to the Messrs. White's stations, Boorooma and Brewan, and have a frontage of about

16 MILES TO THE BARWAN RIVER, and
20 MILES TO THE MARRA CREEK,

which latter forms the western boundary of the whole. They are also intersected by the Ginge Creek.

These runs are capable of

DEPASTURING 8000 CATTLE IN ALL SEASONS.

THE IMPROVEMENTS, which are on the Marra Creek, about 10 miles back from the river, are a cottage residence, a large stockyard 32 panels square, capable of drafting four ways, also a small yard for horses, with milking bails, and killing yards.

With the Wyaberry runs will be sold

3000 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less.

*** A splendid draft of fat cattle now ready for market.

Stores, horses, drays, teams, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation

☞ The Wyaberry runs are about 65 miles below the junction of the Namoi and Barwin, on the left bank of the latter river. The Darling River steamers have been higher up than these runs, and supplies have been obtained from them at a very cheap rate, thus avoiding the tedium and expense of long land-carriage. They are in every respect

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUNS.

*** Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these properties, which are in the market for bona fide sale. Any further particulars that may be required can be had by applying to Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney; or to CHARLES PARNELL, Esq., Cosgrly, Hunter River.

SKETCHES of the runs may be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
SEVEN SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING-HOUSES, BRICK-BUILT, fronting WOLFE-STREET, and DOWNEY-LANE, NEWCASTLE.

Title.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Norton and Barker, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 29th June,

All that very valuable block of land, being lot 315 as per Government plan of the City of Newcastle, having 66 feet, more or less, frontage to Wolfe-street, by a depth of about 132 feet to Downey-lane, on which are erected the following brick-built buildings, on stone foundations, viz., fronting WOLFE-STREET, FOUR TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES, with slated roof; and fronting DOWNEY-LANE THREE COTTAGES.

*** Each house has a separate yard, and a large water reservoir of capacity 10,000 gallons, is provided for the use of the property.

☞ This is a remarkably well situated property, is in a fine elevated position, in one of the most respectable parts of Newcastle, at the rear of the Obelisk, near the residence of John Bingle, Esq., and realises, at low rentals, £260 PER ANNUM. It will be easily recognised as the property of Mr. JAMES DOWNEY, and is now brought forward by the mortgagees for BONA FIDE SALE.

N.B.—A ten feet wide right-of-way on the northern boundary of this property is reserved.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

DARLING HEIGHTS.
THE PICK OF DARLINGHURST.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES
Fronting
VICTORIA-STREET,
DARLING-STREET,
SURREY-STREET.

Title.—Real Property Act.
Terms—Liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 29th June,

The following really choice building sites, 18 ALLOTMENTS, VICTORIA-STREET, having frontages of from 25 to 40 feet, a depth of about 110 feet through to Darling-street; 15 of the allotments having frontage to this latter street, of from 19 to 39 feet.

2 ALLOTMENTS DARLING-STREET,

On one of these allotments stands the MILL. It has 170 feet frontage to Darling-street, and is bounded by Craigend, the residence of Henry Prince, Esq.

The other allotment has 50 feet (more or less) frontage to Darling-street, by a depth of 150 feet to the Craigend property.

15 ALLOTMENTS, SURREY-STREET, having frontages of from 25 to 93 feet, by depths of from 74 to 114 feet.

☞ Rarely is such an opportunity afforded to those seeking

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.

The position of the allotments now offered for sale is undeniably

THE PICK OF DARLINGHURST.

The allotments command most beautiful views, are most healthfully situated, and are within constant and easy access of the city.

The attention of the public is particularly requested to this sale as affording an opportunity of securing a selection not likely to recur; and purchasers desirous to secure a large block may do so by purchasing contiguous allotments.

PLAN on view at the Rooms.

*** Lithographs ready for distribution.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—The Sale of the TULCUMBAH and WEETALIBAH RUNS is unavoidably postponed to TUESDAY, 26th JULY.

MORT and CO.

DARLINGHURST.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITES
in
UPPER WILLIAM AND SURREY STREETS.

TITLE—unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 29th June,

The following valuable building sites, comprising

1 ALLOTMENT, UPPER WILLIAM-STREET, having a frontage of 45 feet, more or less, to said street by a depth of 141 feet, more or less.

6 ALLOTMENTS, SURREY-STREET, having frontages of 36 feet each, more or less, by depth of from 70 to 75 feet.

☞ These sites are well worth attention, they are in the market for bona fide sale, and to any one in quest of good freehold building land in the city, they will be found an advantageous investment.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

NOGOA RIVER, QUEENSLAND.

SPLENDID STATION IN THE LEICHHARDT DISTRICT,
known as
BAALAND and MAALAND,
Together with 10,000 SHEEP, more or less.

Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, at 11 o'clock,

The above valuable stations on the NOGOA RIVER, Queensland, distant about 250 miles by the new road from Rockhampton.

THE COUNTRY is salt bush, well watered by the Nogoa River, the Echo Creek and its tributaries, and never failing lagoons.

ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 20,000 SHEEP.

With the above will be sold the following very SUPERIOR SHEEP, WARRANTED SOUND and NEVER DISEASED:—

5500 BREEDING EWES, more or less
3000 MIXED WEANERS, more or less
1500 WETHERS and RAMS, more or less.

Of the EWES 1500 lambed in April, which lambs will be given in

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of rough huts, woolshed, &c.

*** Horses, stores, working bullocks, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The above valuable stations are in the market for bona fide sale, they adjoin those well-known runs—MANTUAN DOWNS, GLENLEE, and NUNDOWERIE (Mr. Grayson's), and are well worth the attention of parties on the look out for a first-class sheep station—lightly stocked.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Labour Bazaar.

New and Second-hand Clothing
Saddles and Bridles
Double and Single-barrel Guns
Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewellery
Writing Desks, Workboxes, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The above goods.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

At Potts' Point, WEDNESDAY next.

By order of the Executors of the late Alexander Moore, Esq.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

A portion of the furniture consisting of—

3 handsome carved bookcases, with plate-glass doors and moving shelves
Spanish mahogany sideboard, carved pedestals and plate-glass back
Spanish mahogany telescope table, with extra leaves
Dining-room suite of furniture, comprising Spanish framed mahogany sofa, hair-seated; 2 elegant shaped easy chairs, and 8 chairs to match—all made by Wiley and Lockhead, of Glasgow
A large size chimney glass, with massive gilt frame
An elegant suite (new style) of bedroom furniture, comprising
Bedstead, rich crimson damask curtains, mattresses, down bed, bolster, and two pillows, with chests drawers, dressing table, washstand, and towelhorse, to match; the whole of this suite of furniture to be made in imitation of walnut-tree wood, inlaid with ivory
A large sized winged wardrobe, colonial-made, with all conveniences
Matrimonial toilet glass.

At 12 o'clock,

A well-made first-class skiff, made to order by A. Reynolds, with sculls, oars, and sails. After which
A collection of bronzes of a superior description, imported especially for the late proprietor
An elegant and massive sideboard clock
A large eight-day hall clock, by Hale
Microscope, large size, and perfect; cost 50 guineas
Large parian marble busts of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, on pedestals, from which several casts have been made in the colony
A small collection of Japanese goods, consisting of
Cabinets
Stools
Tray
Cups and Saucers, &c.
A pair of school globes, terrestrial and celestial
A collection of oil paintings, executed by Gerard Douw, George Moriand, Stanfield, Williams, Wilson, Danby, Vandervelde, W. Gillard, T. Rolston, Meddows, Martin, and others. With a small collection of water-colour drawings, by clever artists; and a few first-rate engravings, some of which are artists' proofs before letters
A large map of Port Jackson
2 elegant tiger skins, for rugs
A number of garden seats and flower-pot stands
A rich gilt service of old English glass, comprising goblets, champagne and wine glasses, finger glasses, and claret decanters
A first-rate patent breech-loading rifle, with sword, and about 1000 rounds of ball cartridges
A letter and copying press
A superior fishing-rod, complete
Then, one of the best Library of Books in the colony, consisting of Bunyan's Works, Byron's Works, Hogarth's Works, Gibbon's Roman Empire, G. P. R. James' Works, Charles Dickens', Goldsmith's, and Southey's Works; Roger, Campbell's, Montgomery's, and Sterne's Works; Taylor's Aristotle, Bishop Thirlwall's History of Greece, Tennyson's Poems, Shakspere's tragedies, Thackeray's Miscellany, Marryat's works, Lexicons, and Encyclopædia, Scott's Works, large Atlas, 30 vols. Illustrated News, ditto Punch, Robinson's Works, History of England, United States, M'Culloch's History of Commerce, and about 300 vols. of other valuable works, the whole of which will be catalogued. And

The usual variety of odds and ends in and about the garden and premises.

The goods will be on view to-morrow, and catalogues can be had on the premises and at the Labour Bazaar.

Lunch provided.

Preliminary Notice.

Choice Paintings
Valuable Library
Statuary, Bronzes
Rare Old China and Curiosities
Elegant Furniture, &c., &c.

At Potts' Point, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Alexander Moore.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day,

The whole of the late Mr. Moore's well-known valuable collection of oil paintings, water colours, and engravings selected during a series of years at an immense cost

A very valuable library of books, about 500 volumes, all of which have been lately rebound
Handsome porcelain vases
Rare old china and curiosities
Bronzes, statuary, &c., and
A portion of the household furniture.

Full particulars will be published in a few days, when catalogues will be prepared.

Hay, Straw, Corn, &c.

W. G. HENFREY begs to announce to the producers and consumers of the above, that he will hold a sale by auction, at the New Shed, Railway Terminus, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock,

Of all consignments entrusted to his care.

The facilities now afforded by the railway for cheap transit renders this the best means for both producer and consumer.

W. G. H. has an extensive connection and a thorough knowledge of the business, which, together with guaranteed prompt account sales, he trusts will recommend him to all growers of produce.

123, Castlereagh-street, 17th June.

Hay. Straw. Chaff.

S. GRAHAM, who has hitherto conducted the hay sales, will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

Hay, straw, chaff, &c., by the truck.

Sinden's Property, Mudgee.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official and trade assignees to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on a day to be named in a future advertisement,

The whole of the extensive and valuable properties belonging to this estate, described in an advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 16th instant, and intended to be sold on that day, but necessarily postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

On TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock.

Household Furniture,
To Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock,

A quantity of household furniture and sundries, consisting of

Mahogany sideboard
Ditto wardrobe
Ditto bookcase
Cedar square table
Ditto washstand
Sofas, couches
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Fender and irons cooking stoves
Shop chairs, loo table
Lamps, plated ware
Carpet and rugs
Sundries, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock.

Just landed, ex Maha Ranee,
7 Cases Fancy Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.
For unreserved sale.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from the importer to sell by public auction at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock prompt, viz.—

7 cases, consisting of,
Ex Maha Ranee,

½-7, Silver watches, rings, bracelets, earrings, pins, alberts, lockets, charms, seals, keys, guards, german silver table forks, tea, dessert, and table spoons, cards of scissors, cards knives, table and dessert knives and forks, assorted pocket knives, purses, brier pipes, coloured mounted pipes, white and stained dressing combs, side combs, poll combs, tooth brushes, back combs, assorted essences, marrow oil pomade, wax dolls self moving eyes, bags, china mugs, vases, boxes, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Maple
Oak
Hickory
Ash.

Ex Templar, from New York.

On Towns' Wharf,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

To Timber Merchants, Carriage Builders, Contractors, Cabinetmakers, Boatbuilders, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, on Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

Ex Templar,

2,500 feet maple plank
1,973 ditto oak ditto
7,000 ditto hickory ditto
21,500 ditto ash ditto.

The attention of buyers of this description of American timber is particularly invited to the sale of the above; every piece was carefully selected before shipment, and will be found specially suitable to the wants of the trade.

Terms at sale.

Deals
Zinc.

On Circular Quay, opposite the Custom-house,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

Ex Roscoe.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,

A quantity of Baltic deals, zinc, &c., used in the construction of a malt bin on board the ship Roscoe.

Terms, cash.

Corrugated Iron.
Botts' Wharf, Dawes' Point,

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 30th instant.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Builders, and others.

Without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Botts' Wharf, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock,

42 cases galvanised corrugated iron, 6 x 30 x 24
45 ditto ditto ditto, 7 x 30 x 26.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes,

FRIDAY, 1st July.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
For unreserved sale, as usual.
Ex Millwall
Ex Maha Ranee.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

150 trunks men's, women's, and children's new and seasonable boots and shoes.

These goods will be on view on and after Wednesday.

Terms at sale.

At the Waterloo Stores.

WEDNESDAY, 29th June.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Birchgrove, Byron, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers, Confectioners, Druggists, Publicans, and others.

Colman's Mustard
Ditto Blue
Robinson's Patent Groats
North Wilts Cheese
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits
Bathbricks
Byass' and Allsopp's Ale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. D. Cooper and Co. to sell by auction, at the Waterloo Stores, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,

5 chests barasca juice
17 cases W. I. arrowroot
14 barrels Robinson's oatmeal
2 cases Voickman's candied peel
5 ditto Colman's 1lb. mustard
7 ditto Robinson's patent groats
1 barrel carb. soda
4 boxes Colman's blue
6 kegs saltpetre
6 cases Batty's mustard
1 ditto North Wilts cheese
8 ditto Whybrow's salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints
40 boxes Elemo raisins
1 case Huntley and Palmer's biscuits
10 casks Bath bricks
7 ditto Byass's pint ale
2 ditto Allsopp's ditto
1 box and 1 jar tartaric acid.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Old Tom.

At Botts' Bonded Stores,

TUESDAY, June 28th.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, June 28th, at Botts' Bonded Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Ex Golden Eagle, Gales, master, from Liverpool,
PM & CO over S,
215 cases (Pim's) old tom, more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

To close a Partnership Account.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 28th.
At Botts' Bonded Stores.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at Botts' Bonded Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern,
17 quarter-casks Dumes' pale brandy, also,
36 cases, each 1 dozen, duty paid.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

45 Packages Seasonable Drapery, &c.
Just landed ex Millwall.

WEDNESDAY, June 29th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock,

45 packages drapery, blankets, slops, rugs, sewed muslins, &c.

Particulars in future advertisements.

On TUESDAY, June 28th, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 87, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

By order of the Executors of the late Samuel North, Esq., Water Police Magistrate.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Cut Glass, China, Electro-plate
Ornaments, Vases, Carpets, Pier Glasses
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, covered with blue and gold satin damask
Oval Loo Table, Whatnots
Elegant Pianoforte, 6⅔ octaves, by Towns and Co.
Large Wardrobe, Chest Drawers, Cheval Glass
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Washstands and Furniture
Dressing Glasses, Dressing Tables
Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Samuel North, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, 87, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, June 28th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, to close various shipments.

Stationery
Steel Pens, Envelopes
Elastic Bands
Cards, Multums
Delarue's Playing Cards
Prayer Books and Bibles
Single and Double Demy, &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock,

37 bales stationery, &c.

Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ Just landed ex Hollingside.

To Furniture Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.
On account of whom it may concern.
8 Cases British Plate Dressing and Pier Glasses.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at half-past 10 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern, slightly damaged,
8 cases British plate pier and dressing glasses.

Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, June 30th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Valuable Oil Paintings
Choice Water Colours
Elegant Photographs.

☞ To Connoisseurs and others.

Positively Unreserved Sale, to close a consignment account.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, June 30th, at 11 o'clock,

A valuable collection of oil paintings and water colours, by eminent artists.

Terms, cash.

The above are now in view.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, on an early day.

Superb shipment of first-class Pianofortes and Harmoniums (manufactured expressly to withstand the changes of temperature so frequent in this colony), in Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany, by the following excellent makers:—

Brard
Collard and Collard
Kirkman
Broadwood
Murphy and Cadby, &c.

Now landing ex Birchgrove, and Hindostan.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,

23 first-class brilliant-toned pianofortes, in walnut and rosewood, with all the latest improvements.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 28th June.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Maha Ranee, from London.

To Drapers
To Outfitters and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern,
KW in diamond,

7 packages of ready-made clothing, &c., comprising
Men's beaver, witney, and fancy doe sacs
Ditto fancy tweed and angola trousers
Boys' and youths' fancy angola hip jacket suits
Ditto ditto tweed inverness capes
Knickerbocker suits, beaver hip jackets
Men's blue ribbed, drab, and slate angola suits
Men's chevriot tweed suits
Men's dark and light coloured witney chesterfields
Ditto ditto ditto Albert frock coats
Men's fancy French pea jackets, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 28th June.

To Drapers, to Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., comprising

Men's beaver witney and fancy doe sacs
Ditto fancy tweed and angola trousers
Boys' and youths' fancy angola hip jacket suits
Ditto ditto ditto tweed inverness capes
Knickerbocker suits, beaver hip jackets
Men's blue ribbed, drab, and slate angola suits
Ditto chevriot tweed suits
Ditto dark and light coloured witney chesterfields
Ditto ditto ditto albert frock coats
Ditto fancy French pea jackets
Cotton pockets, linen shirt collars
Millers' mole trousers, scarlet blankets
Drab devon angola pea jackets
Boys' and youths' fancy angola and black cloth trousers
Shepherds' check tweed vests and sacs
Ribbon velvet, coloured silk and patent velvets, &c.

TUESDAY, 28th June.

To Hatters
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of hats and caps
Comprising
Men's soft crown Richmond felt hats
Ditto ditto ditto Lansdscrough ditto
Ditto drab felt Brisbanes and Londons
Ditto black ditto citizens and Sydneys
Ditto ditto moose and drab Oxfords
Men's and youths' black and blue cloth caps
Ditto black silk Paris hats, &c.

Terms at sale.

On an early day.

Preliminary Notice.

To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers, and others.

General Ironmongery
Tin Plates
Tinware.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day,

Invoices of
General ironmongery
Tin plates
Tinware.

Terms at sale.

☞ Full particulars in a future issue.

Boots and Shoes,
Manufactured by J. Davis and Sons.
Just landed ex Hindostan.

TUESDAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th,

100 packages boots and shoes, from the favourite house of Davis and Sons.

Just landed ex Hindostan.
Terms liberal.

Boots and Shoes,

Just landed ex Millwall.

Clarke, Brothers'
Homan and Co.'s
Dawson and Son's, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th,

160 packages boots and shoes, just landed, from the above well-known makers.

Terms, liberal, as usual.

Gents' I. E. Napoleon Boots
Ditto Goloshes
Ladies' ditto
Ditto Felt and Rubber Boots
Men's Calf and Kip Nuggets.

TUESDAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th,

15 cases waterproof and mining boots, goloshes, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal, as usual.

Seasonable Winter Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex Maha Ranee, Millwall, &c.

THURSDAY, 30th,
FRIDAY, 1st.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

Several consignments seasonable winter drapery, blankets, clothing, &c.

Just landed as above.
Terms as usual.

Cresse's White Lead
Tabor and Tress's Varnishes
Mixed Paints
Iron Tea Trays
Guns
Paperhangings
Spunyarn
Sheathing Felt, &c., &c., &c.

To Painters
To Paperhangers
To Ship Chandlers
To Ironmongers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

10 casks Cresse's white lead
20 ditto mixed paints—black, green, blue, yellow, &c.
5 cases iron tea trays
6 ditto guns
10 bales paperhangings
5 cases varnishes
100 bales spunyarn
100 cases oakum, best Russia
5 frames sheathing felt
30 dozen sheepshears
1 case brass tubing, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Europe Rope.
Spunyarn.

For Sale by Auction, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, TUESDAY next, the 28th instant.

To Shipchandlers
To Shipowners
To Captains
To Ironmongers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Maha Rhanee,
An invoice of Europe rope, spunyarn, &c.

M.

9 coils Europe rope, 1 inch to 3½ inch.
19 ditto ditto, 2⅜ inch.
20 ditto ditto, 2¼ inch.
12 ditto ditto, 2 inch.
10 ditto ditto, 1 inch to 7 inch.
45 ditto spunyarn.

Terms at sale.

Bleached Dray Covers.
6 Bales.

18 x 20
18 x 22
18 x 24
20 x 22.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Birchgrove, Byron, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Tentmakers
To Ironmongers
To Warehousemen
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

WM&Co.
S
DC

Bale 45—3 bleached dray covers, 18 x 20
3 ditto ditto, 18 x 22
4 ditto ditto, 18 x 24
2 ditto ditto, 20 x 22
Bale 46—3 ditto ditto, 18 x 20
3 ditto ditto, 18 x 22
4 ditto ditto, 18 x 24
2 ditto ditto, 20 x 22
Bale 47—3 ditto ditto, 18 x 20
3 ditto ditto, 18 x 22
4 ditto ditto, 18 x 24
2 ditto ditto, 20 x 22
Bale 48—3 ditto ditto, 18 x 20
3 ditto ditto, 18 x 22
4 ditto ditto, 18 x 24
2 ditto ditto, 20 x 22
Bale 49—3 ditto ditto, 18 x 20
3 ditto ditto, 18 x 22
4 ditto ditto, 18 x 24
2 ditto ditto, 20 x 22
Bale 50—3 ditto ditto, 18 x 20
3 ditto ditto, 18 x 22
4 ditto ditto, 18 x 24
2 ditto ditto, 20 x 22.

Terms, cash.

Horseshoes
Hoop-iron
Long-handled Frying Pans.

To Ironmongers
To Blacksmiths
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

8 cwt. casks Green and Glover's horseshoes, assorted
19 cwt. -inch hoop-iron
40 dozen long-handled shovels.

Terms at sale.

Canvas.
6 Bales.
Nos. 1 to 6.

To Shipchandlers
To Tent Makers
To Ironmongers
To Warehousemen, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

6 bales bleached canvas, Nos. 1 to 6.

Terms at sale.

Tin Plates, I. C.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Barwon, ———, from Melbourne.

Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

5 boxes I. C tin plates "Margate."
2 ditto ditto "Company."s

Terms, cash.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron,
6, 7, and 8 feet lengths,
24, 26, and 28 Gauge.

Morewood and Co.'s
Gospel Oak
Best English
Best Scotch
Tupper and Co.'s
48 Cases.

To Ironmongers
To Builders
To Contractors
To Shippers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

48 cases galvanised corrugated iron.

Terms at sale.

White Lead
400 Kegs.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex ———, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Painters
To Ironmongers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

400 kegs white lead, each 28lbs.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,

Several invoices of the above.

Further particulars in a future issue.

On WEDNESDAY, June 29th.

Household Furniture.

W. CREGO will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 58, Market-street, WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock,

Morocco covered chairs
Ditto sofa
Loo tables
Marble washstands
Chest of drawers
Portable ditto
Chiffoniere
Tubular iron bedsteads and bedding
Meat safes
Gents' gold watches and chains
Ladies' ditto
Jewellery, &c.

Terms at sale.

Damaged Three-Bushel Bags.
On account of whom it may concern.

W. CREGO will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 58, Market-street, WEDNESDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock,

2 bales three-bushel bags,
All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

Parramatta.
Household Furniture, Bar Fixtures and Fittings, Wines, and Spirits, &c.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Volunteer Hotel, corner of George and Church streets, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the household furniture, stock of wines, ales, porter, spirits, &c.

Very excellent bar fittings, beer and spirit engines, and other effects.

Terms, cash.

N.B.—The above hotel can be rented on easy terms.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been favoured with instructions from William Randle, Esq., (in consequence of his intentions to leave the colony for England), to sell by auction, at his residence, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

The whole of his very magnificent and truly valuable
Household furniture
Pianofortes, paintings
Plate, &c., &c.

N.B.—Catalogues will be prepared.

Windsor.

Wholesale and Retail Butchering Business for Sale.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Messrs. W. and J. Dargin to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, at Blanchard's Hotel, Windsor,

The lease and goodwill of butcher's shop, dwelling-house, large paddock, slaughter-house, &c., now in their occupation, together with horses, carts, harness, pigs, and every other requisite for

PUBLIC MEETING.—THE FLOODS.

A LARGE and influential meeting was held yesterday evening, in the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of devising the best means of rendering immediate assistance to the many sufferers from the recent floods.

The chair was taken, by Mr. W. Speer, the Mayor of Sydney, at half-past seven o'clock, at which time the Hall was well filled.

Among those present were the Bishop of Sydney, the Dean of Sydney, the Rev. Canon Walsh, the Rev. T. Johnson, Rev W. McIntyre, the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, the Rev. T. Smith, the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, the Rev. Mr Davis, the Rev. H King, the Rev. J. B McCure, the Rev. J. M'Gibbon; his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen (Chief Justice), his Honor Mr. Justice Wise, the Hon. W. Forster, Esq., M.L.A. (Colonial Secretary); the Hon. G. Eagar, Esq., M.L.A. (Finance Minister); the Hon J. B Wilson, Esq., M.L.A. (Minister for Lands); Mr. Piddington, M.L.A.; Mr. Cunneen, M.L.A.; Mr. Love, M.L.A.; Mr. Sutherland, M.L.A.; Mr. Dangar, M.L.A.; Mr. Sadleir, M.L.A.; the Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C.; the Hon J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.; Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A.; Mr Leary, M.L.A.; Mr. Hart, M.L.A.; Mr. R. Stewart, M.L.A.; the Hon. J. S. Macfarlane, Esq., M.L.C., the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Esq., M.L.C.; Mr Dalgleish, M.L.A.; Mr. J. B. Darvall, M.L.A.; Mr. Parkes, M.L.A.; Mr. Allen, M.L.A.; the Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.; the Hon. W. Walker, Esq., M.L.C.; Mr. Robertson, M.L.A.; and Mr. Burdekin, M.L.A. There were also present most of the Aldermen of the city, and many of our most influential private citizens.

The CHAIRMAN said he was very proud to find so numerous a gathering; and looking at the respectability of the meeting, he had, no doubt, that a large amount of money would be collected for the relief of our unfortunate fellow-colonists who were suffering from the floods. (Hear, hear.) Seeing so many gentlemen around him well qualified to address them upon the subject they had to consider he would not occupy their time further than by reading the advertisement calling the meeting. (Cheers.)

Mr. HANSON (secretary) read the following letters:—

Exchange-buildings, Sydney, 27th June, 1864.

W. Hanson, Esq., hon. secretary Agricultural Distress Committee.

Dear Sir,—I notice that many parties are anxious to contribute clothes to the sufferers, I beg therefore to offer the gratuitous use of my store for receiving the same, together with the wool-press for packing them previous to being forwarded to the interior.

I remain, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK ESWORTH.

Bridge-street, Sydney, 27th June, 1864.

W. Hanson, Esq.

My dear Sir,—I shall not be able to be present at the meeting for the relief of the poor sufferers by the floods, I therefore send my donation of £10; and a further cheque for the same amount being a debt, due by me, to Mr. E. M. Stephen, which he has desired to receive, and which I wish to be advertised as E. M. Stephen, per M. M. £10.

Yours truly,

M. METCALFE.

Denison House Mutual Improvement Society.

Messrs. F. Giles and Co, June 25, 1864.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the above association, I have much pleasure in tendering a "helping hand." Subject to the approval of your committee, we intend giving a musical and literary entertainment in aid of the Floods Relief Fund, on the evening of Tuesday, July 5th.

The trustees of the Temperance Hall have kindly promised the gratuitous use of the hall for this occasion, and our society will make all necessary arrangements. Thus, while your committee are insured against the slightest expense, there is every probability of your fund being augmented by a few pounds.

Awaiting reply at earliest possible convenience,

I remain, yours very truly,

F. S. WILSON, hon. sec.

To W. Hanson, Esq.

The treasurers of the Central Committee for the relief of sufferers from recent floods.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in handing to you the enclosed cheque for ninety-one pounds two shillings and threepence halfpenny (£91 2s. 3½d.), being the amount of collections made yesterday in the Wesleyan Church, York-street, Sydney, in behalf of the sufferers by the floods, after sermons preached by the Rev W. Taylor.

I will just add that an important engagement will prevent the attendance at the meeting this evening of myself and seven of my friends, but we heartily sympathise with its objects and wish you great success.

I am, gentlemen, sincerely yours,

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Wesleyan Minister.

Mt, Prince-street, 27th June.

Bathurst, 25th June, 1864.

William Hanson, Esq., honorary secretary Agricultural Distress Relief Fund, Sydney.

Sir,—At a public meeting, held in Bathurst yesterday, a committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards the relief of the sufferers by the late floods, with instructions to co-operate with the central committee to be appointed in Sydney with the same object in view.

It was resolved that all moneys collected here should be remitted to the central committee for distribution; and in accordance therewith I beg now to hand you a bank draft for £100 (one hundred pounds) as a first instalment of the contributions from this district.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. BUSBY, honorary treasurer.

Richardson and Wrench, auctioneers, produce brokers, land, stock and station agents,

162, Pitt-street, Sydney, 27th June,

Dear Sir,—I regret not being able to attend the meeting this evening to devise steps for the relief of distress from floods in the country. I enclose a cheque for £25, the subscription of our firm towards the object, and will be glad to give a little time, in connection with a member of committee, in canvassing. I hope the latter will not be required, for, if subscription papers are left in all prominent positions, I feel confident a large sum will at once be collected.

Yours faithfully,

R. P. RICHARDSON.

W. Speer, Esq.

Yaralla, Concord, 27th June.

Sir,—I am very glad to think that, at length, a meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney is likely to take place, with a view to the relief of the distress occasioned by the late disastrous inundations. I regret that, owing to the distance of my residence from the place of the proposed meeting, and the lateness of the hour appointed, I shall be unable to be present; but I shall have pleasure in contributing to the fund proposed to be raised, and beg leave to enclose a cheque for £50, which I shall feel obliged by your handing to the administrators who may be appointed by the meeting.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. WALKER.

W. Speer, Esq., Mayor of Sydney, &c.

Mona, 27th June, 1864.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose you a cheque for £50, which you will oblige me by handing to the Mayor, the chairman of the meeting this evening, as my subscription to the general fund, to relieve the distress occasioned by the late floods in the country. I regret that I cannot be present at the meeting, but if I can render assistance in any other way, I will do so most cheerfully.

Yours faithfully,

T. W. SMART.

To W. Hanson, Esq.

The SECRETARY also read a list of contributions received. The items were numerous, and the sums ranged from 5s. to £50.

Mr. DARVALL, M.L.A., moved the first resolution, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the imperative duty of every colonist to assist in alleviating the present deep distress caused by the late devastating floods." He believed the initiation of the business that evening was but an omen of what the future would be. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to predict that, apart from all speechifying, the good feeling of the colonists would produce a fund of four or five thousand pounds in a few days. (Hear, hear.) In addressing the meeting, with very little preparation as to what he should say, he relied upon their forgiveness for his shortcomings in reference to the manner in which he placed before them the cause of their suffering brethren. He had little claim upon their attention more than others, in that he sympathised, as did they all, with the sufferings of our fellow-colonists; but he had a peculiar claim to be heard possibly on behalf of those with whom he was more intimately connected than many of those who heard him. (Hear, hear.) It had been his good fortune and great honour to represent at different periods two districts almost equally devastated by these floods. In those districts he had met with much kindness and made many friends. He had therefore the grief additional to that which weighed upon the meeting generally, that many of his personal friends and many of those who had treated him so kindly, were ruined by these devastating floods. (Hear.) He regretted the absence of one who was always foremost in good works of this kind—he alluded to his Excellency Sir John Young. (Cheers.) His Excellency, however, had already evinced his sympathy with the movement, and would cheerfully have been present had it been possible; but he was necessarily absent. (Hear, hear.) The Mayor, however, who had called the meeting together commanded their respect as well as that of the whole community, and in the absence of his Excellency, under no better president could they have met to discharge the duties they had to perform. (Cheers.) He might mention also that he was assured that that benevolence which always exhibited itself in the warmest colours on the part of Lady Young in all kinds of distress would not be wanting on the present occasion. (Applause.) All that her kind charity and great influence could do would be exerted on behalf of these poor sufferers. (Continued applause.) To the honour of this country, be it said, great efforts had already been made. At Windsor, at Bathurst, at St. Mary's, at Maitland, and in various other districts, as well as in Sydney, great exertion had been put forth, and it now remained for the large body of the citizens of Sydney to crown the good work and show their sympathy to the colony at large. Upon every occasion when a call had been made upon their liberality the inhabitants of New South Wales had nobly responded. Whether the cry of distress came from England when her children were slaughtered on the plains of India—whether it came from the industrious mechanics whose resources were cut off by war; whether it came from Ireland when her sons were crushed by famine; or whether is came from New Zealand,—on all occasions it had been the pride of New South Wales to stretch out a helping hand. (Applause.) He believed the inhabitants of this colony had given more than any other country in the world in proportion to their numbers. He, therefore, ventured to address them with great hope of success, relying not upon his own efforts, but upon their well known generosity. Let them picture to themselves the misfortunes they were called upon to alleviate as far as they could! These smiling districts a little while ago were peopled by a virtuous and industrious people who had accumulated sufficient means to keep together their families in happiness and to educate their children. Their ruddy hearths blazed up with hospitality. They were rich enough to give dignity to labour and to contribute towards alleviating the distresses of their fellow-subjects. Hundreds of families who went to bed thankful for the blessings bestowed upon them, in the morning were reduced to poverty. They were aroused in the night by this calamity. The flood, as it rose inch by inch—cutting the fathers and mothers from their children—swept away their property and reduced them to abject poverty and misery. (Sensation.) He would now ask those present to contrast with this poverty and distress their own comfort and opulence. For how much had they to be thankful! and ought they not to shew their gratitude by the largeness of their donations to relieve their brethren? (Cheers.) The first great devastation that swept over mankind was a great flood. How terrible that instrument must be which was selected to mark the anger and shew the power of an omnipotent and almighty God. We in later times had been spared from such a general desolation, and it remained for us in this case to evince our gratitude and do our service to God and man by alleviating, as far as we could, the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-colonists whose homes had been made desolate. (Cheers.) Let none, however, give under the influence of fear, nor from any vain ostentation—not to purchase pardon for shortcomings—not as a bribe to keep away such emergencies—but let all give liberally and freely out of simple pity and as a duty to God and to man. (Applause.)

The Hon. J. H. PLUNKETT, Esq., M.L.C., said he was fortunate in having had a pioneer like Mr. Darvall, and he should therefore content himself with seconding the resolution, and saying that he rejoiced to see this meeting. He hoped the colonists generally were more aroused to a sense of what was due to the motives and to their country. There was no duty more imperative than the relief of our fellow-colonists under the present circumstances. It was said on a memorable occasion: "England expects every man to do his duty." He would say now "Australia expects every man to do his duty." (Cheers.) No one would doubt that it was our duty to relieve those colonists who were suffering from the late devastations with which a wise and merciful Providence had chosen to visit them. (Cheers.) He saw, however, that the stream was now up, and he had no doubt what the result would be. He hoped they would do as the Jack Tars did—give a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together. If they did that, he had no doubt the result would be equal to the emergency. (Hear, hear.) He would also take this opportunity of saying that he was one of the treasurers of funds collected at St. Mary's lately, and the greater part of which had been disbursed in relieving distress occasioned by the recent floods. The money which came into the hands of the treasurers amounted to £467. About £29 of that sum were disbursed in endeavouring to get the co-operation of others by meetings and advertisements, and otherwise; and last week £400 were appropriated as had been stated in the public papers. There was a surplus remaining of about £40, and he had no doubt that the committee—who were at all times anxious for the co-operation of the general public, would at once throw that surplus into the common fund. (Cheers.) With these few observations he, with very great pleasure at seeing so zealous a meeting, seconded the resolution.

The Rev. T. SMITH said he was thankful to be associated in an enterprise of this description. He heard a gentleman say the other day that he did not like New South Wales because it had no history! True we had no great castles—no venerable ruins and no sacred spots calling forth classic memories; but we were writing the history of New South Wales to-night. (Hear, hear.) Charity had already dictated a few pages of our history. (Hear, hear.) We had yet had no plains reeking with blood; armed men had not yet here met their fellow-men on battle-fields; but when our suffering fellow-creatures at home appealed to us we met the cry of the Lancashire maid—"Can ye help us a bit?" by sending £30,000 (Cheers.) He had heard another gentleman say that the people of this country were cold, and that there was scarcely any liberality here. But he did not understand the great heart of this country. The colony had been traduced by mendicants who had fattened upon its bounty. (Cheers.) When suffering humanity had held out its hand for help and relief there never was a period in the history of New South Wales but when that help was freely given. (Cheers.) There had been a good deal of talk lately about the sympathy of the classes. The late Judge Talfourd gave a splendid exposition upon that subject when he said just before he died upon the Bench at Stafford—"Now is the time for those who have been preaching about charity and sympathy, and who have been talking about the love betwixt the classes, to manifest their feeling and sympathy by the depth they will put their hands into their pockets." (Applause.) We were not now asked by the widows and orphans of our fellow countrymen abroad to assist them, but we were appealed to by brothers and sisters in our own land, who, a few days ago, were in circumstances of comparative affluence. (Hear, hear.) Many a man had been reduced from opulence to the condition of a common beggar but without the spirit of the beggar. We were asked by little children,—in the appeal from Windsor, they heard of little children who had been two days without breaking their fast. We were asked by many a man upon whom the cloud of despair had settled, to let the star of charity arise and chase away the grief. (Cheers.) All classes of the community had suffered from this devastation, and if we wanted to evolve from it an important lesson, we should manifest that charity and benevolence which is an instinct of our humanity, but which, when sanctified to high and noble purposes, becomes a Christian grace. (Cheers.) He was told by a gentleman from the interior, who had a maize crop destroyed by the flood, that he saw little children pulling away the mud and slime from the cobs and eating the sodden corn. He had had some little gifts presented to him to-day for the cause. One poor woman, dependent on charity herself, had given a shilling! All ought to give according to their means. The man of many a firm in Sydney had given their day's pay to-day. This would be a popular thing now, he believed, and many would be inclined to give; but there were others who, although they gave nothing, would be ready to say when all was accomplished, "didn't we do it well?" They wanted not only to make this a "popular" thing—they wanted all to contribute, and those who would not contribute ought not to have any share in the hurrahing at last. A man and his wife were quietly in their house when a bear entered the door. The man, with remarkable agility, mounted out of harm's way on to a beam of the roof. The wife who was not so skilful at climbing, had to defend herself, and seizing the poker, belaboured the bear most vigorously. Her husband, from his elevated vantage, encouraging her by crying, "Hit him again, Betsy! Hit him again!" At last the wife hit so well that she stretched the bear lifeless at her feet, and being satisfied of this fact, the husband descended from his place of safety, turned the animal over with his foot, patted his wife on the back, and said, "Didn't we do it!" Now there were a great many people who were standing on the beam in this case; who, seeing persons giving in cheques, about, "Bravo! give another!" Who did nothing themselves, but who, when all was over, and the amount announced, would strut about and cry, "Didn't we do it well." And then when they went home to England, as many did after they had made fortunes here, taking with them all the money they had made, and leaving to the colony all the responsibilities it had incurred, all the aged to support, all the poor to be fed—then, when they got to England, they would talk of how liberal they had been, and when asked to give to some work of charity, would declare that they had already given so much to the Patriotic Fund, the Lancashire Relief Fund, the Floods Relief Fund, that really they had no more to give. Thus they gave nothing here, but sat up in their cock-loft and cried "Well done, wife, hit him again!" and on the strength of what had been given by others, they gave nothing themselves elsewhere. That, however, was not the feeling of those in this meeting, for they would never have come out on such a cold night as this if they did not mean to give something. It was indeed a noble thing to have the privilege of assisting in this work. They all approved the courage of the daring men who ventured out in the life-boat, daring the raging ocean, to save the lives of their fellow men. That was a noble act, but they were not asked to risk their lives, but only to give their money. They were not asked even to go to Windsor or to Maitland, but solely to put their hands into their pockets and to help those that could not help themselves, and to give assistance at the time of uttermost need, to clothe the naked and to feed the hungry.

Mr. PIDDINGTON was fully sensible that after the eloquent speeches they had heard it was utterly unnecessary that anything more should be said; but having been called upon by the committee to support the resolution, he felt called upon to say a few words. If there had been any doubt as to the feeling of the people of Sydney on this matter, this large and influential meeting would at once satisfy it. He saw in this meeting a proof that the people of Sydney were assured of the vast extent and great severity of the recent floods. It was easy enough to say in so many words, "There has been a flood in the Hunter, and in the Hawkesbury, and a great many settlers have lost their all." But let them consider what these expressions meant. It was a very difficult thing to give any accurate statistical account of the vast produce that these fertile valleys yielded every season; but they all knew that the great market of Sydney was almost dependent upon these localities for the corn, hay, and potatoes that were consumed there. They must be convinced that these districts—and not only these, for unfortunately the same devastating floods have been most general along the coast, from the Manning on the north to the Shoalhaven on the south—these districts were dependent entirely upon agriculture. He need scarcely revert to the piteous appeal that had been made to them from Windsor. From this it would appear that from 1859 to the present year, the farmers had suffered what might be said to be a series of calamities. They had drought, then rust, and now these have been followed by a devastating flood. It was easy then to imagine the deep distress in which this last calamity had left them. But, as he said before, it was impossible to picture in detail the numerous misfortunes that had befallen these country districts. He scarcely knew if there were any who had taken a bird's-eye view of these localities; but he might tell them that, standing on the range that overhung Lamb's Valley, and looking down upon the valley of the Hunter, they might see from Singleton on the north to Newcastle on the south, there was a vast extent of plain that met the eye, the whole of which had been visited by the floods. Again, on the Hawkesbury, a great many of them had seen the beautiful stream meandering through the valley from the Currajong Hills, and had watched its course over a vast extent of fertile plain, the whole of which had been inundated. If they had seen this they might be able to conceive the vast amount of misery that had been caused. It was impossible to calculate the amount of loss that had been entailed, but in the appeal he had alluded to it was stated that in the Hawkesbury district, during the last four or five years, something like £130,000 had been lost by the drought, the rust, and the floods. This meeting could not hope to make up that loss; at most it could only contribute something towards alleviating distress. He thought from the aspect of the meeting that there was some hope of this being done. Some two years since a noble meeting assembled in this hall in order to meet by pecuniary assistance the distress that had visited the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire. It was a large and influential meeting, and had been presided over by the Governor, and he saw many persons now present who had attended that meeting. Notwithstanding all that had been said about contributing to the Lancashire Relief Fund, he ought to take into consideration that there was one point of difference between that and the present case. In England there was a large and complex machinery [illegible] to which to resort to in the event of any large number of persons being thrown out of employment, power allowed to the Poor Laws. These laws not only afforded the means for giving temporary assistance and employment, but also, if necessary, of affording permanent relief. He recollected reading that, at one of the meetings held in England in reference to the distress in Lancashire, one gentleman had stated that he had to pay a poor rate on his Lancashire property of 4s 8d in the pound; and he (Mr. P.) mentioned this to show how the system worked. He, however, thanked God that they had nothing of the kind here—and that in this community such a law was unnecessary. Providentially, our distresses were but temporary ones, and we did not require a permanent law to levy contributions for the support of the poor. In England, however, by means of the Poor Law property was made to contribute its fair share to the support of the poor and distressed. There might be some here who would say that it was the duty of the people of the country districts to help themselves. He quite admitted that. He allowed that they ought not to call upon Jupiter until they had put their own shoulders to the wheel. But he would accept their remark, and would refer to the paper of the day to show that local committees had been formed, that they had done their utmost, and that local proprietors, and storekeepers, and others had contributed handsomely. Thus, then, drawing the comparison with England, he would say that while in England they adopted a compulsory rate, in New South Wales the poor rate was the spontaneous contribution of the charitable feelings of the people of the country. And the reliance upon this feeling would not be disappointed. Certainly not in this case. They had heard that contributions had been sent from Bathurst, and from other places, and he was sure that when all was collected, they would be able to point to the grand total with pride, as another proof that when once they could convince the people of New South Wales that their aid was imperatively required; that moment they would respond with their wonted liberality. They had a right to regard this also as a kind of family affliction. Where two large districts like these suffer from such calamities, their sufferings must react upon Sydney. There was scarcely a trader in Sydney that had not felt or would not feel the reaction of this great calamity. They were told that if one member suffered, all the others suffered with it, and it was in that spirit and with that view that they ought to come to the relief of a case so deplorable and so heartrending. He would now only say in conclusion, that the exhibition of this large and influential meeting, the attendance of so many well known and highly respected members of the community in this hall could not but have a most beneficial effect. It would show the settlers that they need not despair, and would lead them on to try once more. He believed that it was not too late to sow wheat now. He had been told that wheat sown in July had produced a very fair average crop. In this view, with the subscriptions made at and after this large meeting, when supplemented by the Government (hear) they might be enabled not only to give those unfortunates food to eat, but also a little seed to sow, and a plough and harrow to work their ground, and it was not impossible that a crop sown in July might turn out favourably. Considering this subscription as a general rate and the evil as a national calamity, he thought they might very fairly ask the Government to supplement the aid that had been spontaneously given; and if asked he had no doubt that the Government under the circumstances would take that course. He would again say in conclusion that when the news of this meeting reached the sufferers it would be received with the deepest feelings of respect and thankfulness; and the sympathy thus shown by many would bind up many a wound and relieve many an aching heart.

The MAYOR announced that he had just received a letter from Captain Towns apologising for his absence and enclosing a cheque for £100.

Mr. KENTISH rose to address the meeting but after some remarks he alluded to the fact of his being a dismissed government officer, and this announcement was received with hisses and disapprobation.

The MAYOR put it to the meeting whether Mr. Kentish should be heard, and the meeting having unanimously decided that he should not, this gentleman retired.

Mr. B. JONES said, that the meeting, having determined that it was the duty of the community to do their utmost to relieve the distress occasioned by the floods, it now became necessary to organise the machinery to do the work effectually. He therefore moved, "That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, form a central committee, to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to invite the co-operation of all classes of colonists:—His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen; His Honor Mr. Justice Wise; His Worship the Mayor; the Hon. J. H Plunkett; Dr Lang, Mr Emanuel, M.L.A.; Alderman Sutherland, Mr Caldwell, M.L.A.; Alderman Oakley, Mr. Hart, M.L.A.; Mr Darvall, M.L.A.; Mr E Flood, Mr. Dangar, M.L.A.; Mr. Piddington, M.L.A.; Mr. Cunneen, M.L.A.; Mr. Leary, M.L.A.; Mr. Morris, M.L.A.; Alderman Raphael, Mr. Montagu Levey, Mr. Sadleir, M.L.A.; Alderman Cavaber, Mr. J. V. Gorman, Mr. George O'Brien, Mr. Thomas Sloman, the Hon. George Allen, Mr. Edward Hill, Dean O'Connell, Rev. Mr. Sheridan, Rev Mr Smith, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. Thomas B. Ford, Alderman Steele, Mr. Swan, Mr. Love, M.L.A.; Mr. John Fairfax, Mr. James E. Fairfax, Mr. W. Day, the Hon. D. Gordon, the Hon J. B. Wilson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Walter Lamb, the Hon. D. Macfarlane, Mr. Edward Hill, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. S. A. Levy, Mr. S. A. Joseph, Mr. Alexander, M.L.A.; Mr. E. S. Hall, Mr. Edward Allan, Mr. Broomfield." It was a matter of great importance to the success of the movements, that the committee should do their duty efficiently and well; and he hoped that the committee, wherever else they might go, would act promptly, for while men's hearts were warm and their feelings strong they would give much more than they would if they were allowed to cool. He trusted then that they would not lose a moment in arranging for canvassing the whole city, and in enlisting co-operation throughout the whole colony. They would have two duties to perform—first, to gather in the contributions from all quarters, and next, to see to their disbursement in a proper manner. He trusted also that the object of the committee would be to enlist the co-operation of all classes in the community; and for his own part, he would be very glad to see the different tradesmen of the city following the laudable example that had been set them by the iron trades. It would be infinitely more satisfactory if the contributions could be generally handed in by all classes than that they should come from any particular class or classes in the community. He hoped then to have the pleasure very shortly of seeing every trade in Sydney following the example set them by the iron trades and the bakers, and the large employers of labour would also adopt the plan that they had so followed this evening with such good results, and whilst giving themselves would induce others under them to give also. As this might be truly called a national movement the committee should get the co-operation of the ministers of all communions. It was impossible that any committee could reach all; but yet all might be reached if ministers of religion would only put their hands to the work, and if a Sunday were set apart by the ministers of all denominations for a collection towards this noble work. He was convinced, from what he saw of the feeling of the people, that if the committee only did their duty they would raise a sum that would bear comparison with any previously raised for any purpose. But a duty scarcely less important would devolve upon the committee. It was not enough that they should have an amount adequate to meet the distress, for it was of equal importance that this amount should be disbursed in the right way. On occasions of this kind there would be those who would put forward claims to be assisted without being entitled to assistance; but he took it that, however much a man might suffer by afflictions such as this, if he have any property left, he had no right to appeal for assistance to his fellow men. It was his place to allow the contributions raised to be applied to the relief of the wants of those who had no means remaining. He (Mr. Jones) hoped the committee would endeavour to enlist the assistance of gentlemen residing on the spot, in order to see that the contributions were disbursed in the right way. They should be disbursed impartially to all sects without distinction, and he trusted that those gentlemen residing on the spot would also give their willing and steady assistance towards the distribution of this aid to the greatest advantage. There could be no doubt that this would entail a considerable amount of labour, but he trusted those upon whom the duty devolved would not grudge it. They would have to extend their labours over many months, for those distressed by the present calamities were somewhat peculiarly placed. Their was not the condition of working men earning daily or weekly wages; they had to labour many months before getting a return for their exertions, and many having lost their all would have nothing to fall back upon for a great length of time except the contributions of those who were better off. Hence it became of great importance that those who undertook the duty of disbursing these funds should be prepared to give for many months their careful assistance in seeing that they were expended in the right way. It was due to those who were distressed as well as to those who gave, that care be taken that the money was expended as it ought to be; and it was not less a duty toward present sufferers than toward those who might be distressed hereafter. Indifference, carelessness, or want of impartiality might damp the liberality of contributors anxious to relieve the misfortunes of their fellow-men, and who were not less mindful of the distresses of their fellow-colonists than they were of suffering in the old country during both the Russian war and the cotton distress.

Mr J. ROBERTSON, M.L.A. (who was greeted with cheers), said he could have no difficulty in rising to offer his support to the resolution proposed by Mr. Jones. He was quite sure not a man could be found in this community who would not, if he saw the great distress occurring in the country districts—the Hawkesbury, the Hunter, Shoalhaven, &c—be willing to give his contribution towards its alleviation. He had seen something of the same kind in his earlier days. Almost the first thing he could remember in the management of his own affairs was to have some 8000 sheep swept away. So he had some memory of the appalling circumstances in which people were placed when that great flood came upon the Namoi. But how much greater must be the distress when so many more men, women, and children, without any remaining means, become victims to such disasters. The houses of many hundreds of these people were at this moment unfit for habitation, compelling them to resort to the high ground, where they had the smallest possible protection from the rain and cold winds. It therefore behoved us to stretch forth our hand to help these unfortunates. A doubt had been raised as to whether it was possible for farmers to grow wheat in the present season. He had had some experience in that line of business and he must say that the finest crop he ever had was planted in July. He remembered being informed by Mr Benjamin Singleton that at the time of the great flood on the Hawkesbury and at Singleton the crops were swept away; but in August, when the land was commencing to dry, they sowed wheat and had an excellent crop. Therefore, he hoped those poor people with temporary assistance would be induced yet to hope, and to plant their corn-fields. The extent of the ravages of the floods was greater than had been alluded to. In the district he represented (Shoalhaven) the people had suffered as much as in any other parts of the colony. The same was the case at Cooma, the Manning River; and so also in some other of the inland districts the losses had been very great; and he thought it would be found that a much larger sum than £4000 or £5000 would be necessary to meet the calamity. Certainly the times were bad, otherwise he could not see why we should not subscribe a sum as large as that raised for the relief of the distressed in Lancashire. He remembered that when one of these great subscriptions was raised in the colony the subscriptions in the district of Scone amounted to 10s each of every man, woman, and child there; and if the people of Sydney would come down with something like the same there would be some hope of making proper provision for these poor people. With his friend Mr. Jones, he trusted that the committee would do its duty, and that no one would be permitted to make a job of the matter—that the money would not pass into the hands of those unfitted for the trust—and that none but the really poor should have any assistance from them.

The Rev. Dr. LANG, M.L.A., said, after the very eloquent speeches made to the sympathies of the meeting, and through it to the whole colony, it would be out of place and a work of supererogation to occupy for any length of time the attention of his numerous hearers, and his remarks would therefore be very brief. It was evident that one of the mysterious appointments of that infinitely wise and benevolent Providence that governed the world had overtaken us; the cup of adversity, of suffering, and of sorrow being presented to every nation on the face of the earth successively, so that each was obliged to participate in the bitter draught. Without adverting to the calamitous circumstances that we heard of through the Press in the country beyond the limits of the British Empire, arising particularly from the war in Denmark, Poland, and in the United States, we had had three visitations of calamity within our own empire in the last few years—the Crimean war presenting a large field for the exercise of the sympathies of our people—the Mutiny in India—and more recently the calamitous condition of our fellow countrymen in Lancashire, on the failure of the Cotton Supply. It seemed that in the appointments of Providence, our turn as a community had come next. We had the suffering and sorrow of a great calamity which the prevalence of extensive and disastrous floods had entailed upon our community, and it was our duty as colonists, to do all that in us lay, individually and collectively to meet the exigencies of this sad case. Charity (they had heard in the words of the poet) was twice blessed; it blessed him that gave as well as him that received; but we ought to recollect the remarkable words of the Divine Author of our holy religion—a declaration of His not to be found in the Evangelists, but preserved in the Acts of the Apostles—"It is more blessed to give than to receive." Whatever our diversity of creeds or denominations, we ought as colonists to be thankful to our Heavenly Father that on the present occasion, as dwellers in Sydney, we were rather called upon to give than to receive. He trusted that this appeal would be responded to in a manner that would show our colony to be one of the most beneficent communities in the British Empire. He quite agreed with his friend the Rev. Mr Smith that we ought to have a large contribution in some way or other from our wealthy absentees now in Europe, and he should never cease to agitate in this community for something like a little pressure upon those gentlemen receiving their rents of thousands a year from this colony to spend in England or on the continent. They did not contribute any more towards the revenue than an humble individual like himself. He trusted that the hon. members who superintended the administration would have this matter in view in preparing for their next campaign. He should be very sorry to tax absentees, but at all events he would make them properly contribute a fair amount to the cost of governing the country. He (Dr. Lang) had made a contribution such as suited his abilities and position in the community, but now that a greater appeal had been made, he had resolved to double it. He quite agreed that, on such an occasion as the present, men in the middle walks of life should not satisfy themselves with merely contributing their pound or their guinea. The widow's mite was equally valuable as a manifestation of principle with the highest contribution the wealthy could afford; but we ought not, in a case of this kind, to estimate the subscription we gave towards the relief of this great public calamity by the widow's mite, but by our own means and substance. He had never despaired of this colony in well doing, and least of all on the present occasion, seeing as he did so many honourable men occupying the first position in the colony on this platform and in the body of the hall, and seeing so many of his fellow-colonists assembled here to testify to what they could do in their duty and privilege—to relieve the unfortunate in their hour of trial. He had learned from the Colonial Secretary that, without pledging the Government to give pound for pound for any amount of subscriptions that might be forthcoming from the public of the colony generally, they would willingly contribute pound for pound for the relief of any case of suffering and distress that might be verified by the gentlemen in the district in which the distress occurred. It would therefore depend upon the intelligent discernment and patriotism of the committee, whether we should obtain a very large amount in addition to the subscriptions from the public, from the public treasury. Without occupying more time, he might say he felt perfectly confident that the result of this appeal would be highly creditable to the colony and highly gratifying to the numerous sufferers in most parts of the territory, who were now looking to us for the relief of their necessities, and for the exercise of that charity which blesses alike the giver and the receiver.

Mr. S. A. JOSEPH, in rising to support the resolution, said he looked upon the present occasion as one on which all members of the community, of whatever class or calling, or sect or creed they were, should unite in endeavouring to take a humble part in alleviating the distress under which many of their fellow colonists were suffering. It was an occasion when all who had it in their power should work together for the relief of those who had suffered from the recent disastrous floods. The ability to give was too often marked by the thought of how much one could afford to give. Now he believed that any man could afford to give that, on an occasion of this sort, which he had more than his fellow creatures who were suffering from the want of the common necessaries of life. And if there was one thing more than another that was given to that man who possessed anything approaching the superfluities of this world, it was the blessing of being able to afford relief to his fellow-sufferers in the time of need and in the hour of distress. We were here met together, men of different creeds and having different forms of worship; but there was the form of prayer that we were all conversant with—it was that in which we asked the Great Father to give us our daily bread; and in offering that prayer we asked not merely for the amount of sustenance that would support us, but in addition to that we asked for that which would support our fellow-creatures who were in want. He looked upon the distress that we were now called upon to alleviate as not merely the distress of a day, of a week, or even of a month; for by the recent calamity the sufferers would probably be distressed for several months. Other speakers had made appeals to the hearts of the audience—he would not further appeal to their pockets. He thought it would not be too much for the community of New South Wales to expect from the trading classes and the merchants that they should devote their earnings for the next three months towards the alleviation of the distress caused by the floods. As a humble member of the community he had given what he thought it was his duty to give; but he should be most happy to devote his energies and exertions for the next six months on behalf of the object that we were now assembled to promote. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put from the chair and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Justice WISE was called on to propose the third resolution, and in doing so remarked that it was one that addressed itself to the practical sense of those around him; it related upon the adoption of means that were absolutely necessary for the carrying out, satisfactorily and successfully, the objects of this great meeting. The population of Sydney amounted to about one-fourth of that of the whole colony. That being the case, what could be more fitting, more right, than that we should form one central committee for the purpose of sending out far and wide, east and west, the assistance to those who were in distress, and who fed and supported us by sending daily and weekly that from which we drew our sustenance. The city of Sydney being the centre of population and exercising a high and important influence in political objects and in all other objects that were for the good of the community; its population having themselves been happily relieved from the effects of the late floods, they should be prepared, one and all, to hold out a helping hand to the sufferers from these visitations. He hoped no should be perceived if in what he was about to say he differed somewhat from some of the gentlemen who had spoken before him. Although in the position he occupied he was removed from politics, and was not supposed to know what was going on in the political world—he believed that Parliament was not now sitting, and that some time would elapse before it again met, and he believed too that it was very dubious whether any great assistance could be given to the object of our meeting by any Government, however much we might desire it, when Parliament was not sitting. Therefore, seeing that we should have to wait for some months before a vote of Parliament could be obtained, we must not hold our hands in collecting subscriptions. Therefore, on that ground, setting aside all others, he hoped that all who heard him, and also all who read the report of this meeting in the papers, would do their part to assist this object—remembering that it was their duty to help their suffering fellow-colonists, but that it was the duty of the Government to govern. It should be recollected that if the Government should give anything to relieve the distress, it would take it sooner or later from the pockets of the community. Why should we not, therefore, rather give our contributions as charity than pay them in the form of taxes? He would venture to point out one way in which the Government might render assistance. The telegraph might to-morrow send free of expense reports of this meeting. Let it be told in every place, by means of the telegraph, that wherever people had suffered from the floods they would be assisted as speedily as possible. The telegraph could not convey food to the hungry, but it could convey to them the news that food was to be sent them.—It being left to private enterprise to supply the mode of conveying it to them. Then, again the Government might assist us in giving free passages on the railways for the articles that were contributed for the relief of the sufferers. The resolution that was given him to move was as follows:—"That the committees already formed throughout the country having the same object, be requested to co-operate with central committee." All classes should unite together in this object. We should look on the matter in the light of self-interest; all classes would suffer if any large portion of the country was sunk down by poverty. He might also make this suggestion, that as the country had suffered from floods before, the efforts of the local committees might be followed up by the raising of measures for the prevention of floods in future. He had much pleasure in moving the resolution he had read. (Cheers.)

The Rev Dean O'CONNELL seconded the resolution. He did not believe that those who had made this land their adopted country required any pathetic speeches to be addressed to them to induce them to come forward to help those who were in distress. It was not in the power of any description, however glowing to convey an accurate idea of the distress that had been caused by the late floods. As had been hinted by some previous speakers, the city of Sydney must suffer greatly from these floods. Looking at the large amount of produce that came from the Hunter River district to the Sydney market, it followed that if that supply were to be cut off we should have to purchase what we required at famine prices. And if the labouring agriculturists should be struck with despair they would hurry away from the rich and beautiful land to Queensland or some other colony, and articles of food would be at famine prices in the Sydney market. Our own interests required that we should hold out the hand of help to our fellow-colonists who were now suffering so severely from the effects of the floods. Let the account of this meeting go forth to the old land, and let it show them that we have not forgotten the lesson that charity is twice blessed, that it bleseth alike him who gives, and him who receives, but that it bleseth more particularly him who gives. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. DAVIS supported the resolution. He would have liked to have seen a larger number of ladies present; as the ladies might afford much aid to this object by making up articles of clothing for the suffering. His resolution recommended that there should be a combined movement of local committees co-operating with the central committee for the purpose of carrying the work to completion. We all knew that it was only by the united exert